The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,465—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12½ Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy........ As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
PATNA	1780	200	J. Avern	10th April 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, on SATURDAY, the 22nd March 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 24th March 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAEERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. TEBE, Captain G. Zurich, on the 25th March 1879.
S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilli	520	350	145
		Including Wines.	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above on the 12th April.

For passage, &c.,
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	21st do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	H. D. Shallard	5th May
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail, The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April 1879.
LOMBARDY	2723	460	W. B. Hall	15th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MR. GEO. ANDERSON.
SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH.
ENGLISH COMEDY,
OTHELLO.

On which occasion a well-known Persian gentleman has kindly consented to assume the title rôle.

AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ISSUE.

Reserved seats may now be secured at Messrs SOUNDY and Co.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

ASHTON AND COMPANY,

HOUSE PAINTERS,
GILDERS,
AND
DECORATIVE ARTISTS,
42, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES of the above school will take place on TUESDAY, March 25th, in the Framji Cowasji Institute at 5 p.m. HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will preside.

NOW READY,

Demy 8vo., about 200 pages.

A COMPLETE DIGEST of all the Cases decided by the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council on Appeal from those Courts during 1878 and reported in the authorized Indian Law Reports, complete series for 1878. The object of the work is to place the contents of a large and costly volume within the reach of all at a moderate cost.

Price with postage Rs 3-4-0 for Cash only.

Apply to THE PUBLISHER, Digest I. L. Reports, Civil Lines, Agra.

NOTICE.

A LECTURE on GEOLOGY and EXPERIMENTS with the ELECTRIC LIGHT will be given by Dr. COOKE, of Poona College, in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institution, Parel, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, at 9 p.m., (Bombay time).

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE first and EIGHT ANNAS second seats.

W. G. DAVIE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY BETTS having, in exercise of a power contained in a mortgage executed in his favour by Mr. CHARLES LEVETT YEATS, agreed to sell the undermentioned PROPERTY with its appurtenances. All persons having any interest, title or claim in or to such property or any part thereof are requested to inform the undersigned thereof in writing at his office (23, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay,) within a week from this date. In default such persons will be deemed to have abandoned their interests, titles and claims, and the purchase may be completed accordingly.—Dated this 18th of March 1879.

MORESHVAR LAKSHMANJI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

All that piece of land containing 5 acres and 29½ goontas or thereabouts, situated at Matheran, in the Tanna Zilla, bearing No. 84 in the Collector's Map of Matheran, together with the bungalow called "BARR COTTAGE," and the out-houses on the said land.

RE BURJORJI RUSTOMJI BOTTLEVALLA, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgages' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS, being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon, or against the ESTATE of the late BURJORJI RUSTOMJI BOTTLEVALLA, who died at Bombay on the 5th September 1878, and Probate of whose last WILL and TESTAMENT was GRANTED on the 23rd day of December 1878, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to BUCHOOBAI, widow of the said deceased, BEJONJI RUSTOMJI BOTTLEVALLA, and NANABHOY BURJORJI BOTTLEVALLA the Executrix and Executors therein named, are required, on or before the 19th day of April 1879, to send to the undersigned at their Office, No. 5, Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that after the expiration of such time the Estate will be distributed amongst those entitled thereto, regard being had only to the claims of which the said Executrix and Executors shall then have notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having property belonging to, the deceased in their hands, are required forthwith to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Executrix and Executors.—Dated this 18th day of March 1879.

LYNCH & TOBIN,
Solicitors for the Executrix and Executors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON, on MONDAY, the 28th April next, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity, up to 4,000 Tons, of OLD USELESS RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required, and the rates per ton, weighed over on the spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The Tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the Rails, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th March 1879.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), MARCH 20.

The Entertainment this Evening will consist of the finest display of Arenic talent that has ever been presented to a Bombay audience. Seats have already been secured both for the afternoon and evening by the leading families of Bombay, and the management always will endeavour by giving first class and respectable amusements, enjoyable by all sections of good citizens, to receive in future the LIBERAL PATRONAGE that has always been accorded to Mr. JOHN WILSON in all parts of India.

BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,
HERR MAX SCHUMANN
WILL INTRODUCE HIS HORSE,
GENERAL GRANT,

purchased only a few weeks ago by Mr. Wilson, and which has only received the rudiments of his education. This with the two other horses,

AHMED
and
LORD WILLIAM,

to which also a short tuition has been imparted, will shew the power and control which MAN can exercise over that Noble Animal,

THE HORSE.

THE GREAT GREGORYS,

who have had the honour of appearing and receiving the plaudits of nearly all the Crowned Heads of Europe, in their difficult and talented exercises as Athletes.

MRS. ANNA WILSON

will introduce her English thoroughbred leaping Horse,

RICHMOND

LITTLE ADELE WILSON.
MISS MINNIE RUSSELL.
MISS SOPHIE BURT.
MISS MARIE COMPTON.
THE GREAT GREGORYS,
(ARTHUR AND WILLIAM.)
YOUNG POWELL GREGORY.
MASTER DAN CASTELLO GREGORY.
THE GREAT TALBOT SHIELDS.
THE GREAT JAMES LEE.
THE KING COMIQUES,
(JOHNSON AND EUGENE.)
THE GREAT JOHN SIMPSON.
THE GREAT AIREC.
THE GREAT ROGER-TAPP.

THIS MAMMOTH AND TALENTED COMPANY OF ARTISTES will appear in their different specialities of presenting the GREATEST AGGREGATION of MARVELLOUS AND WONDERFUL FEATS ever witnessed in any part of the World.

Mr. John Wilson respectfully informs the residents of Bombay and the vicinity that he has purchased at an immense outlay of capital

THE GREATEST NATURAL LIVING CURIOSITIES OF THE AGE,
THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS AND MOUNTAINS.
THE WILD WOMAN OF THE "FOREST."
THE "WHAT IS IT" (IN BABY SHAPE).
THE LARGEST EVER CAPTURED.

These wonderful specimens of the *Simia Satyms* are acknowledged by all who have seen them to be the nearest approach to the human species ever exhibited and have been unanimously pronounced to be

DARWIN'S MISSING LINK.

These wonderful curiosities of Natural History will be on exhibition daily from 10 a.m. till 12 p.m. in the Museum specially erected for this purpose, adjoining

THE MAMMOTH PAVILION.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT !

The Management have arranged with the General Manager to the INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (Limited) To illuminate the Circus and grounds with their MOST WONDERFUL & SCIENTIFIC INVENTION of the age, THE ELECTRIC LIGHT, with the JABLOCHKOFF CANDLE.

This is the first time of the introduction in India of this great illuminating power, which has caused so much wonder and discussion in the Scientific World.

This brilliant light, covered by immense 20 inch diameter Opal globes, gives a beautiful mellow light, free from all nauseous smells and unhealthy particles, and free from heat.

The machine for generating this light will consist of a 20 horse power steam engine and 2 Gramme Machines capable of producing 20 lights of the above illuminating power.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3-30.

An Extra Performance will be given for the accommodation of Schools, Families, and those residing at a distance, the patrons of which may depend that the programme will be equal in every respect to any given at the Evening Entertainments.

Schools attending the afternoon performance in a body will receive a liberal reduction on application at the Box Office at any time one hour previous to the opening of the doors.

REASONABLE AND POPULAR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
WORTH TEN TIMES THE AMOUNT CHARGED.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs.	40	0
Do do do 4		20	0
Dress Circle, Reserved Chairs		3	0
Second Class Chairs		2	0
Third Class Seats		1	0
Fourth Class Seats		0	8

Soldiers in Uniform and Children under 10 years of age, Half Price to all parts of the Circus except the Fourth Class.

The Box Office at the Circus will be OPEN DAILY from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., for the sale of Private Boxes and Reserved Seats, and our patrons may rest assured that no more Tickets will be issued than there is actually accommodation for.

Competent Ushers will be in attendance to show all patrons to their seats.

Secure your seats and avoid the crush at the doors.

Doors open one hour before the commencement of each performance.

Schools will receive a liberal reduction to the Mid-day Performances (when attending in a body), by making application to the Manager at any time one hour previous to the commencement of the Performance.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain Merello, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at 3 p.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 p.m. The Company's Steam Launch will leave APOLLO BUNDER three times between 1 and 2 p.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places, and Show Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.—HARDMAN'S FINE OLD WAVERLEY WHISKEY. Cash Price Rs. 19 per dozen. THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.—Reduced Rates. Opened daily, Sundays included, from 7 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m. ADMITTANCE FEE—HALF A RUPEE.

FOR SALE, Brown Waler GELDING, aged 6, height 15 hands, well bred and certified broken charger. Price Rs. 600. Apply P. C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a full-size BILLIARD TABLE by THURSTON (with Oil Lamps), at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon. Price Rs. 400.

WANTED, by a respectable EUROPEAN, age 35, of steady habits, a situation as COACHMAN where two or more horses are kept. Has had experience. Apply to X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE SUB-LET and let for the Hot Season, the following Furnished Bungalows :—Albania, Craig, Clifton Cottage, Eskdale Cottage, Glen Moor, Mahableshwar Cottage, Monastery, Rose Cottage and Sydney House. Apply to Mr. PAUL MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar.

TO LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at present in the occupation of Mr. Lindsley. Rs. 115, free of all Rates and Taxes. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, Municipal Offices.

GOOD OFFICE BROUGHAM and strong, fast AUSTRALIAN HORSE FOR SALE. Price Rs. 500. Apply to A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED PRESS READER and PRACTICAL PRINTER desires employment. Is conversant with the detail work of a printing office ; has had fourteen years' experience, the last six in the Bombay Education Society's Press. Possesses excellent testimonials as to ability and personal character. Address F. S. FAIRFIELD, B. E. S. Press, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

TRY PEARSE'S INDIAN PRESERVES, CHUTNIES, and PICKLES, Apollo Street.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THE manufacturer has had the distinguished honour to receive an order from the ROYAL COMMISSION to fit his filters up in the offices of the Exhibition. Subjoined is an extract.

Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition,
Canada Buildings, Westminster, London S. W.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the filters you have supplied to the Royal Commission in Paris have been found ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED, and the Royal Commission leave entirely in your hands the choice of design and colour of the remaining 12 on order...........

(Signed) P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS ARE IN USE BY OVER

6,200 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

They purify with astonishing rapidity *the most offensive waters, effectually removing* Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities *from solution, and excel all other Filters in Mechanical and Chemical action, Rapidity of Process, Simplicity of Construction, Durability and Efficiency, and are highly recommended.*

DOMESTIC FILTERS in Cream-coloured Stoneware fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-Rubber washer complete.

Size....	1	1½	2½	3½	5	gallons.
Cash ..	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 27-0	Rs. 34-0	each.
Credit ...	,, 12-8	,, 17-0	,, 22-8	,, 30-0	,, 38-0	,,

ORNAMENTAL DINING-ROOM FILTERS in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome.

1½ gallons capacity. Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

REFRIGERATOR FILTERS, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the wate deliciously cool.

Each Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY.

"Economical" Table Cutlery with Balance Handles.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery, hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured ; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLORING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 15 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair	Rs. 6 8
Dessert Knives, ,,	,, 13 0	Table Steels, each	,, 1 0
Meat Carvers, per pair	,, 7 0		

"Riveted" Through Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

In this Cutlery the method of securing adopted is very simple, but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 25 0	Meat Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives	,, 20 0		
Game Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair	,, 7 8	Table Steels each	,, 2 8

Patent Secure Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw.* It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz	Rs. 30 0	Game or Poultry Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	Rs. 8 0
Dessert Knives per doz	,, 25 0		
Meat Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	,, 8 0	Table Steels each	,, 2 4

PRESENTS suitable for MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork with Ivory handles solid silver ferules and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in velvet lined Morocco case..........The set complete Rs. 70.

The same as above with Buckhorn handles, complete in velvet line case..........The set complete Rs. 50.

The above cutlery is of the best quality supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

PLATED WARE:

Ornamental and useful Wedding Presents.

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces, viz., the Cover ; the triflanged Divider, which is removable at pleasure ; the Dish, which is detachable ; and the Warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful Article.

Richly Electro-Silvered on best Nickel Silver..........Rs. 70 0

THE CARLTON CLUB SIDE DISHES.

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish* where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life.

Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and two loose Dishes.......... 80 0

⁂ The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUG ; OR ICE PITCHER.

Of Electro-Silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout ; thus protected, it has been found by experiments, that Ice Water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary earthenware jugs. From Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 each.

BEAFSTEAK, OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.

Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

The "St. James's" pattern, much admired for its neatness combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Per set of four Dishes, Cash from..........Rs. 250 or 80 each.

VEGETABLE ROUND DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two.

Plain Round Vegetable Dishes, with beaded mountings, matching the beefsteak Dishes of the superior White Metal. St. James's pattern, best plated and highly finished. Per set of four from..........Rs. 225

PRESENTATION WINE AND BISCUIT TRAYS.

A new registered design, and an article of a very elegant and useful character, made of the best Electro-Silver Plate, and of the richest quality of cut glass.......... } Rs. 200 or 80 each

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following —

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapement
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size,

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers ; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.

F. L. & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.

German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.

Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

26 Cases mixed pickle.
19 ,, preserved meat.
A quantity of white paint and varnish.
3 Cases brown linen and hollands.
1 ,, white sarries 7 yds.
10 Bales grey dhoties 5 to 10 yds.
6 ,, grey shirtings.
2 ,, Turkey red twist.

On account of the concerned ex "Trentham Hall."

M M / D / H B M & Co. } 18 Bales S. W. damaged Grey Drills.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters :—

ex Barque "Verena."

H A H J.—560 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH GOLD PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

The Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, the Administrator of his late wife Dinbai, to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at their rooms :—

A lot of very rich gold, pearl and diamond jewellery, consisting of gold bangles, chains, wristlets, goongries, anklets, buttons, watches, amulet, ring, watchguard, pearl bangles, necklace, goongree, diamond ear-rings, rings, pieces of diamonds, silver decanters, watch, box, pollas, &c., &c.

The above will be on view, 3 days previous to the sale from 1 to 4 p.m. and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL BARDANE AND WEIGHTS, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Doongaree Cooleywar by order of official Assignee, High Court, in Re Dewjee Govindjee, an insolvent as follows :—

A large quantity of wool, bardan, weights and sundries bed pillows, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY the 23rd instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises at New Sonapoore Road Churnee Warree Lane by order of the mortgagees, Poormull Adaram and Tulluckchund Mottee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Janoba Babajee and Jeewun Babajee.

All that piece of Fazandaree land standing thereon, a dwelling house, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the New Sonapore Lane in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed in the Collector's Book No. 96, and admeasuring 75 square yards or thereabout and the house in the occupation of Janoba Babajee and Jeewun Babajee and other and by the north New Sonapoore Churnee Waree public road and east by Dadabhoy Furdoonjee and Nusserwanjee Rutterjee's house, and west by Gopall Vittoo and Jankeebhaie widow of Vittoo Pillajee's house, and north by Furzandaree boundary wall and south by Furzandaree vacant ground and Vittooba Pillajee's house.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY AND PLAIN PIECE-GOODS, YARN COTTON WASTE.

On TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction it the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Colaba, by order of the Official Liquidators appointed by the High Court, the following, viz :—

A quantity of loose and entire bales of Long, China, and T. Cloth, Fancy Dhoties and Chudders, Ellachs, Towels, black handkerchiefs, sarries, Tanna cloth, tent cloth, drill, carpets and a variety of other piece goods and yarn of various numbers and cotton wastes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1879.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, (By order of Memon Harroon Seedick the Mortgagee) and on account and at the risk of, Memon Hajee Abboo Bucker Ahmed, and Memon Hajee Oosmar Ahmed, the mortgagors.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to him, by a deed of mortgage, bearing the date 2nd day of November 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, the following properties will be sold in one lot.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated in Parell Village (or Sewree), in the subdistrict of Mandavee, containing 1699 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 226, and bounded on the east, by the property of Zeror Pandoo Agree, on the west, by the property of Ramchunder Luxmonjee, on the north, by the property of Babajee Narayan Agree and on the south, by the property of Jumnadass Shawickiall.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in Parell Village (or Sewree), in the subdistrict of Mandavee, containing 394 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 205, and bounded on the east by the property of Ramrow Bhugwantrow, on the west, by the properties hereinafter fourthly and fifthly discribed, on the north, by the property of Damjee Pudman Matra, and on the south, by the property of Jumnadass Sharooklall and others.

Thirdly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a messuage tenement or bungalow, standing thereon, situate in Parell Village (or Sewree), containing 938 square yards, or thereabouts in the subdistrict of Mandvie, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 217 and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 24, and bounded on the east by the property of Ramrow Bugwuntrow and others, on the west by the property of Jamnadass Shawuklall and others, on the north and south by the properties thirdly and fifthly discribed.

Fourthly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage tenement or chawls, standing thereon, situate in Parell Village (or Sewree) in the subdistrict of Mandvie, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.   and by the Municipal Commissioner under No.   containing 525 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the east, by the property of Ramrow Bhugwantrow, on the west by the property of Jamnadass Shawaklall, on the north by the property thirdly and fourthly described and on the south by the property of Jamnadass Shawaklall.

Fifthly—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca Garden land or ground, situate at Sewree road, in the sub-district of Mandavie, registeed in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 178 and 212, containing 2455 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the property of Ramrow Bhugwantrao, on the west by the property of Damjee Padman Matra, on the north and south by the property of the said Damjee Padman Matra.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of Garden land or grounds situate on the western side of Sewree road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the Books of Collector of land revenue, under Tocca No. 218, containing square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Luxmon Narrayen, on the west and south by the property herein sixthly described, and on the north by the property of Damjee Pudman Matra.

For particulars, condition of sale and plan of the property, may be seen, by applying to Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayanee, Solicitors. High Court, at their office in Forbes Street or to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,

Bombay, 20th March 1879.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS,

IN QUEST OF ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
SHOULD APPLY FOR A COPY
OF
TREACHER & COMPANY'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
JWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
AND
HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS,
Which will be sent free upon application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

				Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	10	inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10	,,	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10	,,	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8	,,	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6	,,	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18	,,	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20	,,	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18	,,	do.	4 0	4 0
1	16	,,	do.	3 0	3 0
1	14	,,	do.	2 4	2 2
2	12	,,	do.	3 0	3 0
2	10	,,	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16	,,	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1	9	,,	Pie Dish	1 0	1 0
1	11	,,	do.	1 8	1 12
1			Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2			do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2			Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2			Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1			Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
			Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes.

At an additional cost of
Cash Rs. 20-12 ; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1	Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1	Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the ALTAMONT, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice R. H. Pinhey, and the former residence of the Hon. L. R. Reid, the Acting Governor of Bombay in 1846. It is a palatial building, commanding the sea view all round and a picturesque land view of the whole Town of Bombay. The accommodation is so magnificent that it is considered royal accommodation and the compound all round is so extensive that one considers himself as if living in a castle. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the performance of a certain amount of EARTH-FILLING and BROKEN-STONE BALLASTING, near Parell, will be received up till 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 27th March 1879, by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for BOMBAY DEFENCES, at his Office in Mazagon, where all information on the subject may be obtained.

NOTICE—I HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID to SIGN my NAME.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 17th March 1879.

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GREY ARAB HORSES, with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS.

Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,

HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,

A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid ; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort ; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

CONTRACT for the supply of PROVISIONS for H. M.'s HOUSE of CORRECTION and GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE at Byculla and H. M.'s COMMON JAIL from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

The undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Rice, Dhall, Wheat, Bread (Fine and Brown), Beef, Mutton, Sugar, Ghee, Oil, Firewood, and many other articles as required during the above period. Full particulars as to probable quantities required, and terms of contract, can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla ; and Tenders will be received up to the 26th instant. A deposit of Rs. 50 must accompany each Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, nor any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent H. M.'s House of Correction and H. M.'s Common Jail, and Governor, Government Workhouse.

Bombay, 17th March 1879.

THE NICOL PRESS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, as OWNERS of GRANT BUILDINGS at COLABA, for some time before the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, passed into liquidation, suffered through their tenants at Grant Buildings aforesaid, serious nuisance from noise caused by the said Company's machinery, the smoke and cotton fluff escaping from their premises, and that the winding up of the said Company and no other reason prevented the said Land Mortgage Bank from taking legal proceedings to stop the said nuisance, and that it is the intention of the said Land Mortgage Bank AT ONCE TO TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST any PERSON or PERSONS who by recommencing the working of the said Company's Mills shall renew the said nuisance.—Dated 26th February 1879.

LYNCH & TOBIN,
Solicitors for the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to

WALLACE & Co.
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.

WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of

Messrs. Wm. CAMERON & BRO.

DISPLAY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES AT THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

SUPERIORITY of work, beauty of stitch, regularity of tension in braiding work, &c. will be shown in work to all visitors.

Machines of all descriptions with their respective reduced prices for sale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW LIGHTS ! NEW LIGHTS !

LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.

Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.

NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT O APPLICATION.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND thoroughly done up circular-fronted BROUGHAM in first rate order, by Fuller of Bath, suitable either for a single or pair of horses.

Single, double and four-in-hand harnesses always in stock and second-hand saddles and harnesses.

INFORMATION regarding the SALE or PURCHASE of CARRIAGES and HORSES can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury) are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed, Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London. W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s, 1½d., 2s, 9d., 4s, 6d, and 11s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19TH MARCH 1879.

CONSOLS in London are still quoted at 96¼, French Rentes at 114¼, Enfaced Rupee Paper 4 per cent. at 72½, 4½ per cent. at 78½.

In Indian Exchange Bank shares Orientals have declined from £26 to £25-10, Hongkong and Shanghai from £30 to £29, Chartered are unchanged at £17 and Chartered Mercantile at £19-10 per share.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered. Rapeseed is quiet and unchanged, but Linseed is firm with an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta and 6d. in Bombay. Wheat to arrive remains without change in value. The Liverpool East India Wool sales opened yesterday with 15,753 bales catalogued. There was a fair demand at 5 per cent decline.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported by Reuter as firm inspired by Cotton, but buyers operate sparingly and quotations are all unchanged. Cotton in Liverpool was evidently not quite so active as on the previous day, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales against 21,000 imports. To arrive Reuter gives no quotations, but from private sources we learn that prices were the turn in favour of sellers. There is evidently, however, no very great strength in the position so long as Manchester does not follow the improvement, and of this there can be no great hope whilst the Eastern Exchanges continue declining. The telegram published in another column that the dispute between the master and operatives in Lancashire has been settled by the former agreeing to a reduction of 5 instead of 10 per cent. in wages, owing to the abolition of the import duties in coarse goods on this side having opened a fresh market, shows on how little people are inclined to build hopes of improvement in times like the present. The abolition of the duties will not be entirely without effect, but the actual increase in production likely to result can eventually have but an infinitesimal effect on the trade in general.

From New York yesterday's telegram still quotes ready Mid.-Uplands at 9¾ cents., but June shipment has advanced from 10·39 to 10·42 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports continue small, the following being the figures to date :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts.	7,000	15,000	16,000	5,000
Fourdays' do. ...	27,000	46,000	46,000	15,00
Total sincelst Sept.	4,019,000	...	3,776,000	3,664,000

EXCHANGE.—Reuter's quotation for Bar Silver from London shows a decline from 49½d. to 49⅜d. per oz., and even at the latter rate we hear from private sources that there are sellers but no buyers. It is not surprising therefore that the market should have shown increased weakness to-day with a further decline of 1-16d. per rupee. A very depressed feeling prevails, and as usual in such a state of affairs there are believers in a further heavy fall. So long as the present scarcity of bills continues it is not unlikely they may prove correct, but a change in this respect must come at no distant date, and it then remains to be seen whether active trade will counteract the present downward tendency of Silver. In the immediate future we shall be guided by the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London. Respecting this very diverse opinions are expressed, but the majority seem to think that a Government minimum of 1s. 7d. per rupee will be fixed and no allotments made.

We observe from to-day's telegrams that a small departmental Committee has been appointed to consider the question of the Indian Currency, but it will probably be some time before we hear anything as to the result of its labours.

To-day's closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.........1s. 6¾d.		per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	..1s. 7½d.	,,
Do.	6 ,, ,,	..1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7¼ to 5-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	...2·03	,,
Sovereigns each	.........................Rs. 12-9-6.		

In Gold a fair business has been done for export to-day at Rs. 19-15 per tola. On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts still remains at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in the same stagnant and depressed condition, and rates are quite nominal, say Fours, Rs. 92 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½.

SHARES.—There has been a further advance in Spinning and Weaving shares, but with this exception the market is dull, and, as a rule, unaltered. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 666¼. In Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 10 in Colabas, and in Press Companies a rise of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. In Spinning and Weaving shares we quote an improvement of Rs. 6 in Alliance, Rs. 25 in Hindustan and Khandeish, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 15 in Great Eastern and Prince of Wales, and Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo and Oriental.

COTTON.—We have had another strong market in which business has only been restricted by the firmness shown by sellers. As it is large purchases have been made for export at fully yesterday's rates, and at the close the market looks like going still higher. It must be remembered, however, that not only are we above Home currencies, but that the present rise has been in a great measure brought about by short supplies in which we must now expect to see a change. Yesterday the arrivals here were 8,622 bales, the largest day we have had this season, and about 1,200 bales more than the total of the previous five days. Receipts on this scale for a short time would rapidly alter the aspect of affairs. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach,	April	....	Rs. 208	per Candy.
Do,	Omra,	,, ...	,, 196	,,
F. G. F.	do	,, ...	,, 188	,,
G. F.	do	,, ...	,, 183	,,
Good	Dhollera May	....	,, 195	,,
Do,	do	,, ...	,, 190	,,

SEEDS are firm at unaltered values.

In FREIGHTS there has been rather more doing. For Liverpool the ready rate is still 26s. 3d., but the steamer Salisbury has been fixed to commence loading in about a week at 25s. By sail 25s. is the quotation. For the Mediterranean ports relets are offering at 30s. payable here.

PIECE GOODS.—No change can be reported either in prices or the extent of business doing which is still small. The shipments from Home, however, continue light which is in favour of the market in long the run.

COALS are quiet and unchanged in value,

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 15th March 1879.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching............	46,935	0	0
Merchandize............	1,37,887	0	0
Other Receipts............	200	0	0
Telegraph............	435	0	0
Total Rs.	1,85,457	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1878.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching............	47,942	0	0
Merchandize............	89,018	0	0
Other Receipts............	1,000	0	0
Telegraph............	520	0	0
Total Rs......	1,38,480	0	0
Increase Rs........	46,977	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE CARDINAL DANNET, 729 tons, Captain B. Bernard, will sail to-day for Pondicherry, in ballast.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. HYDASPES, 1,890 tons, Captain D. Renoldson, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the English mails, and the following cargo :—200 cases apples, 263 packages wine, 25 cases beads, 250 packages piecegoods, 19 packages color and paint, 2 packages machinery, 7 packages glassware, 13 bales twist, 264 boxes specie, 50 casks flour, 8 cases books, 6 cases provision, 25 cases needles, 12 cases wooden pencil, 10 cases preserves, 125 boxes silver, 2 cases tobacco, 4 cases cigars, 5 bags grain, 12 packages gum, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s. s. s. SIAM, 1,719 tons, Captain G. N. Heeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and two Misses Marshall, Mrs. Nihil, Mrs. Still, Mrs. and Miss Fellowes, Miss Harwood, Mr. Daniell, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Palmer Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Shenton, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Williams, Mr. Moore, Mr. Miller, Mr. Wood, Mr. Casey, Mr. Bath, and Mr. Dharumdass.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, 1,719 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with China Mail, and the following passengers:—Mr. H. C. Maynard, and four deck passengers.

She brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—141 packages silk, 298 cases glass bangles, 13 packages marbles, 10 packages chinaware, 10 cases beads, 146 packages provision, 43 cases silk piecegoods, 72 packages sugar candy, 6 cases fans, 20 cases papers, 4 cases white copper, 75 cases umbrellas, 10 cases false pearls, 1,115 packages tea, 25 cases vermillion, 3 boxes gold, 228 packages silver 2 boxes gold leaves, 165 packages spices, and 1,500 jars. From Yokohama.—1,105 cakes copper, and 38 boxes specie. From Singapore.—392 bundles rattans, 2 boxes specie, 90 cases binzoin, 52 bags nutmegs, 2 cases silk, 4 cases cigars, 100 casks fireclay, 4 cases mace, 50 slabs tin, 4 cases camphor, and 10 packages paper.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Siam (s)	Hector	Melbourne, Feb 22.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot........	Shanghai, Feb 22.
	H. M. S. Malabar ...	Grant	Portsmouth, Feb 11.
	Virginia Schilizzi(s)	Thompson ...	Mauritius, Mar 4.
	Royal Minstrel(s)...	Taylor	Cardiff, Feb 2.
	Swiftsure (s)	Gibson	Newcastle, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	H. M. S. Serapis ...	Davidson	England.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Singapore, Merello, to Marseilles.
Barque Cardinal Dannet, Bernard, to Pondicherry.

The ship Dumfrieshire, to Liverpool, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel	Commander	From
14	Purulia (s)	Smith	Singapore, Feb 22.
	County of Selkirk ...	Drysdale	Glasgow, Nov 28.
15	Socotra(s)............	Flower	Calcutta, Feb 25.
	Australia(s)............	Cater	Southampton, Feb 6.
	Eriminta	Love	Bombay, Feb 8.
	Lennox	Henderson	Liverpool, Nov 12.
16	Chyebassa (s)	Howell	London, Feb 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 14.—Steamer Queen Victoria. Barque Ann.
Mar. 15.—Steamers Byculla and Canara. Barque Cecile.

PASSENGERS.

Per Purulia—Mr and Mrs Goldenberg, Mr Herbert, Lt F A Bell, Mr and Mrs Liddell.

Per Australia—Mr and Mrs Puniey, Mr Cambridge, Mr Morse, Col and Mrs G W Fraser, Mrs W R Brooke, Mr Chester, Mr Danne, Mr Pawling, Mr W Wright, Mrs Macaulay and infant, Mrs Fletcher, Mr and Mrs J Wilson, Mr Haldar, Mr S Callaghan, Mr Lyell, Major and Mrs Jopp, and 2 infants, Captain and Mrs McKenzie, infant and 4 servants, Mrs Younger, and 3 natives.

Per Socotra—Captain Baldiowe—Pilot Brig Chinsura.

Per Chyebassa—Major and Mrs Evans and 2 children, Mr C White and ayah, Mr and Mrs Rojestauff, Mr Renly, Mr Tompson, Miss Brow, and Mr Fry.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel		From
16	Ornate	....	Paymouth.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel		To
15	Ducalion	....	Coast.
	Puttialla (s)	....	Rangoon.
16	Himalaya (s)	....	Negapatam.
	Africa (s)	....	Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feby. 13 Ready, H M ss, Edward, from Jeddah.
24 Bengal, ss, Gray, from Cardiff.
25 Padang D M War, Sowart, from Holland.
27 Triton, ss, Care, from Newcastles.
27 Stelvio, ss, Irving, from Cardiff.
March. 5 Parkfield, ship Anderson, from Cardiff.
5 Diana, ss, Cattich, from Bombay.
5 Mahratha, ss, Russell, from Bombay.
6 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from London.
6 Almora, ss, Hutcheson, from Calcutta.
6 Hathersage, ss, Fleetham, from Newcastle.
6 Yorkshire, ss, Langley, from Cardiff.
6 Madura, ss, Cotton, from London.
6 Macedonia, ss, Laird, from Bombay.
6 Decidee, F G Boat, ———, from Toulon.
7 Reina Mercedes, ss, Munitiz, from Liverpool.
7 Eclipse, ss, Holman, from Cardiff.
7 Precurseur, ss, Sensine, from Calcutta.
7 Spartan H M S, ss, Tracey, from Muscut.
7 Albion, ss, Thomson, from London.
7 Aurrera, ss, Urratin, from Manilla.
8 Java, ss, Pratt, from London.
8 Tebe, ss, Zurich, from Trieste.
8 Lynx H M, ss, Ommaney, from Bombay.
8 Australia, ss Bozzoni, from Bombay.
9 Potomac, ss, Watson, from Coconada.
9 Wolviston, ss, Skinner, from Akyab.
9 Horace, ss, Jafferson, from Rangoon.
9 Hindostan, ss, Edmond, from Calcutta.
10 Cervin, ss, Taylor, from Rangoon.
10 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, from Marseilles.
10 City of Manchester, ss, Miller, from Calcutta.
10 Manelaus, ss, Scale, from Penang.
10 Benarty, ss, Potter, from Rangoon.
11 Cainsmuir, ss, Dyer, from London.
11 Wyberton, McMoutry, from Battavia.

DEPARTURES.

March. 5 Padang, D M War, Swart, to Batavia.
6 Triton, ss, Care, to Akyab.
6 Diana, ss, Cattich, to Trieste.
6 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Bombay.
6 Almora, ss, Hutcheson, to London.
6 Yorkshire, ss, Langley, to Bombay.
6 Macedonia, ss, Laird, to Marseilles.
7 Bengal, ss, Gray, to Rangoon.
7 Madura, ss, Cotton, to Kurrachee.
7 Reina Mercedes, ss, Munitiz, to Manilla.
7 Precurseur, ss, Sensine, to Marseilles.
8 Stelvio, ss, Irving, to Elephant Point.
8 Aurrera, ss, Urratin, to Liverpool.
8 Java, ss, Pratt, to Kurrachee.
8 Tebe, ss, Zurich, to Bombay.
8 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, to Genova.
9 Mahratha, ss, Russell, to Zanzibar.
9 Decidee, F G boat, ———, to Mayotte.
9 Albion, ss, Thomson, to Zanzibar.
9 Potomac, ss, Watson, to Marseilles.
9 Wolviston, ss, Skinner, to Portsaid F O.
9 Horace, ss, Jafferson, to Malta F O.
9 Hindostan, ss, Edmond, to London.
10 Ready, H M ss, Edward, to Bombay.
10 Cervin, ss, Taylor, to Malta F O.
10 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, to Shanghai.
10 City of Manchester, Miller, to London.
10 Benarty, ss, Potter, to London.
11 Manelaus, ss, Scale, to Amsterdam.
11 Cainsmuir, ss, Dyer, to Melbourne.
11 Wyberton, ss, McMoutry, to Rotterdam.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Cardiff.
Hathersage, ss, Fleetham, from Newcastle.
Decidee, F G Boat——Toulon, from Mayotte.
Eclipse, ss, Holman, from Cardiff.
Spartan, H M S ss, Tracey, from Muscut.
Lynx, H M ss, Ommaney, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—30 cases stout, Edulljee Bazonjee.
Helena s—4 cases cotton umbrellas, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy.
India s—5 crates earthenware, Jooma Mitha.

FROM LONDON.

Alwick Castle s—50 kegs iron wire nails, and 2 casks hardware, Abdoolcador Habutbhoy ; 70 packages oilmanstores, Essoofally Russoolgee ; 152 cases Jeneva, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee.
Cathay s—14 packages medicine, Dhurumsey Bhugwan ; 56 cases oilmanstore, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 3 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.
Centurin—19 packages stationery, Surufally Moosabhoy ; 7 casks glassware, Surufally Heptoola ; 20 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.
Helena s—5 cases claret, J C Bushby and Co.
Singapore s—200 cases brandy, Thos H Moore and Co,

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—74 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—75 boxes brandy, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Whittier, 300 cwts bones, Cudurbhoy Momunjee.
Alnwick Castle s—45 bales wool, Jaithanund Chellaram.
Clandon s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Remington and Co.
Heseldon s—184½ cwts nuxvomica, S S Narrelwalla ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 80 bales wool, Ruttonsee Punchau ; 125 bales cotton waste Muthooradass Vussonjee ; 1,139 cwts linseed cake, and 25 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Contest, 12 cwts M of P shells, Mahamedbhoy Rowjee ; 510 cwts gall and 24½ cwts B horns, Salamahamed Goolamhoosein.
Mirzapore s—4 cwts M of P shells and 4 bales skins, Nenseebhoy Ganejee ; 22½ cwts cardamoms, Hurry Bhanjee ; 36 cwts fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 4 bales skins, Surriffbhoy Salamahamed and Co ; 364 packages ginger, 386 packages coffee, and 28 packages cardamoms, P and O S N Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Sparton, 1,000 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

H H McGilvery, 425 cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co ; 750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Red Star s—149 cwts rapeseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tebe s—100 cases cassia, Hajee Zenal Abdin.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Earl Granville—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brazilian s—140 casks cocoanut oil, 1,250 bales cotton, 12,000 gingellyseed and 1,939½ cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Tebe s—500 bales cotton, Peel Casseels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Baghdad s—200 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Setna.

FOR VENICE.

Lumley Castle s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 20.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

ADMIRALTY SUITS.

1-79—Ardeshir and H—J F Aldridge and others vs The British ship Osprey, &c—Part heard.
2-79—Jefferson and P—J Hughes and others vs The British ship Osprey &c—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

21-79—Shapurjee and T—Khimjee Lukhmidass and others vs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit—Craigie L and O.—Part heard.
For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.
In Person—Mariambebee and others vs Abdoola bin Peer Buksh and others—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

402-78—Chalk and W—Gujanund Crushnarao vs Vithuldass Nurrotumdass and others—B N, and B and B.
426-78—In person (a pauper) Hurrichund Dashrath vs Jotiram Vithoba—H Bicknell.
600-78—Jefferson and P—Khimjee Jeewa vs John Fleming and others Rimington, H and Conroy and S and T.
51-79—Jefferson and P—Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy vs C Bouneviallo.
54-79—Mirza, H Khan—Abdool Rahimon bin Ally Musharee vs Syed Mahomed bin Syed Hoosein.
64-79—Lynch and T—Mapla Chowa Kara Killote vs Ruttonjee Nesserwanjee Oonwalla.
65-79—Shapoorjee and T—Vulubdass Jairam vs Premchund Roychund and another.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

138-78—In person—(a pauper) Gungabai vs Khimjee Jairam—Smith and F—Part heard.
237-76—Jefferson and P—Muncherjee Sheriadjee Mistry vs Nursoo Dhunmajee and another—Crawford and B.
508-78—Ardeshir and H—C A Turner vs Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed—Rimington H and C.
582-78—In person—Moroba Purshotum Dhuru vs Luxmeebai—In person.
396-78—Jefferson and P—Janardhin Ramchunder vs The National S and W Co—Shapurjee and T.
580-78—Crawford and B—Dawood alias Dolla Bowla and another vs Memon Mahamed Hajee Ally and others.
627-78—Bhaishunker N—Abool Wyes Woosman and another vs Allam Wydina and another—Shapurjee and T.
631-78—Tyabjee and S—Hajee Khuifan Ruttonsey vs Mahomed Khaklani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 13.

Lieut Col H C Garden, Bengal Infantry, on return from furlough, is posted to Barrackpore, for general duty.

Lieut Colonel Wilcox, Bengal Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred from Bareilly to Cawnpore, for general duty.

Captain Carre, R A, is directed to proceed from Lahore to Basawal, for duty with No 11 Battery 9th Brigade.

Lieut J Adye, R A, is directed to proceed from Lahore to Rawal Pindi, for duty with No 1 Battery 8th Brigade, ordered to that station.

The name of Lieut Tuite-Dalton, 10th Hussars, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental epots.

The name of Lieut Champion, 34th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depots.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.
Head-quarters, Bombay, 19th March 1879.

Until further orders there will be drill every evening for recruits at 5-30 P M at the Town Hall.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE in the New Secretariat, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 20th March 1879, at 5 p.m.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to bring TWO CARDS with their NAMES LEGIBLY WRITTEN on each: one Card will be delivered to the Aid-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aid-de-Camp in Waiting at the time of presentation.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in FULL DRESS ; Gentlemen not wearing Uniform in EVENING DRESS.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation to H. E. of the Native Officers of the Body Guard and of the Native Regiments at Bombay by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of Corps.

The Carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance.

All other Carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the South Door.

By Order,
E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Malabar Point, 10th March 1879.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

NOTICE.

ON the occasion of the LEVEE, GENTLEMEN having the PRIVATE ENTREE are requested to be good enough to LEAVE their CARDS with the A.-D.-C. in Waiting.

By Order,
E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Malabar Point, 18th March 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FINLAYSON—February 15th, at Sydney, New South Wales, the wife of David Finlayson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEYTS—STRACHAN—March 17th, at St. Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. James Lillie, George F. Beyts, Assistant Engineer, E. I. Railway, eldest son of G. M. Beyts, Esq. H. M.'s Consul, Jeddah and Red Sea Ports, to Mary Macdonald, only daughter of J. Strachan, Esq., District Locomotive Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Allahabad. No Cards.

CARROLL—HARRINGTON—March 18th, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, Thomas M. Carroll, to Janet Flora, second daughter of Jeremiah Harrington. Australian papers please copy.

DEATHS.

COLLETT—February 13th, at Dunedin, New Zealand, Arnold, Quinton, youngest son of the late A. B. Collett, Esq., Girgaum, aged 26 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

To see ourselves as others see us is not usually a pleasant, though it may be a wholesome, experience ; and the glimpses of Bombay which we snatch at intervals in reading the lively but by no means good-natured book of travels which Mr. Val Prinsep, the painter of the Imperial Renaissance in India, has written, about his experiences of life in this country, cannot but excite feelings of indignation in the breasts of those patriotic citizens who consider that, in respect of climate, fine buildings, beautiful views, and public spirit, Bombay, taking it all in all, beats creation. Mr. Prinsep, who himself belongs to an old and well-known Anglo-Indian family, made acquaintance with Bombay under unusually agreeable auspices. When the steamer bearing him and his fortunes anchored in Bombay harbour, "my friend "Melvill," he says, "sent to meet me, and, "after much squabbling and row, his peons "got me and my luggage through the custom "house." He was thus saved much annoyance, and yet he has not, at starting, a good word to say for the place. "Anybody," to quote his journal, "who has made a journey will re- "member with a shudder the rush of strange "forms, faces, and figures in a strange land ; "the jabber of unknown tongues, the banging "of boxes, the good-byes to fellow-travellers, "&c., &c. But of all noisy places commend me "to Bombay. There are two bandars or landing- "places some four miles apart by land, both "equally noisy and objectionable." And then, to relieve his acrid humour, he chronicles with much zest "the only thing which relieved the "monotony of this Babel—the shooting by "accident of one of the passengers," an unlucky American missionary. Not a word has this artist to say about the grandeur of the scene that strikes the eye even of the inexperienced stranger on entering Bombay harbour. Grumbling about his personal discomforts seems to occupy all his attention. After getting ashore, however, he appears to have grown more composed in his mind, and to have become capable of appreciating the unequalled charm of the native town of Bombay. "What a sight," he exclaims, "the "bazaars of Bombay present to the artistic "eye ! All sorts of Indian forms, from black "to white; all sorts of dresses, from nothing "at all to kincob and tinsel ; colours of the "most entrancing originality, and forms of the "wildest beauty. Every day since my arrival "have I been wandering through these streets, "and yet I feel quite dazed and have done "absolutely nothing. The infinite variety "and 'rummyness' of the whole thing "quite unhinges one. I trust, however, to "come round before long." This praise is enthusiastic enough, but it shares with the laudatory passages of Sir Richard Temple's speeches the fault of being too general and indiscriminate. Much may be forgiven to a man of a sanguine temperament, newly landed in an Oriental town after a long sea voyage ; but we fear Mr. Prinsep's imagination must have been unusually lively when he discovered his "forms of wildest beauty" among the native women of Bombay. Mr. Prinsep was delighted with the hospitality shown him at Mr. Melvill's bungalow, "one "of the best in Bombay," but it is amusing to observe that his inveterate habit of grumbling asserts itself even here; and though he evidently, from the general tone of his book, feels very keenly the want of any of the luxuries of civilized life, he affects a stoical determination not to yield to the blandishments of too hospitable friends in India. "Life here," he says, "is much too like the country house life "in England ; it is very pleasant, but not "conducive to work, and so I have made up "my mind to rough it in the travellers' bun- "galow for the future. I had rather be a tra- "veller in the bungalow of the friendless than "live in the house of the civilian. The fact is, "the people are so intensely polite and hospi- "table that you never have a chance of seeing "the Indian at home." This resolution, we need hardly say, was not acted upon ; for Mr. Prinsep consented to be entertained royally wherever he went, and never saw any Indian at home of a lower rank than a Raja. The sole exception appears to have been when he passed through Bombay again in October 1877, in the course of his journeyings to take portraits of all the principal personages in the Empire for his great picture of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi ; and the results of his compulsory detention here "in by far the "most uncomfortable hotel I have yet been in" —for Mr. Melvill was not in Bombay to receive him—are most interesting and instructive.

In the first place, he falls foul of our boasted climate. "Bombay," he says, "feels generally "like a hothouse, and even the delightful land "breeze which sets in towards afternoon "resembles the draught of air from an open "door in a Turkish bath, not cool in itself, but "cooler than what one has been through all "the day. Yet Bombay people like it, and "even get ill when removed to a more "exhilarating climate. So I find Calcutta "people sicken at Lahore, and up-country folk "cannot stand either Calcutta or Bombay. I "feel myself quite incapable of exertion, either "mental or bodily, here. Perhaps I might get "used to it, as the shrimp said to the hot water ; "meanwhile, like the shrimp, I am getting a good "red colour all over." The climate of Bombay seems really to accommodate itself best to people who stay here all the year round. We doubt if there is more hard work done day after day by Europeans anywhere else in India ; and numerous examples might be quoted to show that a prolonged residence in this climate does not impair men's physical or mental energies. But, while Mr. Prinsep's hasty and peevish denunciations of a climate which had caused him to be afflicted with the plague of prickly heat are of little value, his criticisms on the public buildings of Bombay deserve respectful attention. "Around this hotel," he tells us, "are enormous blocks of buildings, with high- "pitched roof and pointed windows, built for "public offices at vast cost. Well, I do not "like them. They look heavy and out "of place, but then they look like home, "and cheer the hearts of the English here, "who are very proud of their new buildings. "'It was the very best butter,' said (I think) "the Hatter in 'Alice in Wonderland.' Yes, "but why use it for the works of a watch ? So "our friends here have sent to the very best "architects for designs, and the very best archi- "tects have sent designs, only those admirable "gentlemen have never been out here, and know "nothing of the requirements of the country or "of the art that exists here, so the result is far "from satisfactory ; and between ourselves, I "do not think the designs, even from an Eng- "lish point of view, are of the best. Quite "good enough for India, I fancy, some people "would say. On this I have my own opinion. "I, being of cold and unsentimental nature, "prefer the barbaric originality of some of the "houses in the bazaar to the church-warden "Gothic I see around me, though such Gothic "does remind me of my beloved country "and far-off home! There is something "absurd in building in India houses with "high-pitched roofs. In Europe such roofs "were raised to cast off the snow. Fancy "snow in Bombay ! In India, at all "events in the plains, the roofs are flat, "for a good reason; the people during the hot "weather invariably sleep on the tops of their "houses, to catch the breeze if possible."

Even "the English here" will acknowledge the general truthfulness of these remarks. Now that the High Court has been completed and the scaffolding taken down, the full view of the row of public buildings on the Esplanade is imposing, but far from prepossessing. The immense masses of stone of a dull grey colour, pierced at intervals by countless narrow windows, give one the uncomfortable impression that British architecture in India is tied down to the choice between a prison and a barrack, and that its highest achievement is a compound of the two. The fantastic roofs with which the various edifices are crowned have certainly the advantage of adding an element of grotesqueness to the view, which diminishes the sombre hue of the picture. As the High Court approached completion, we thought Colonel Fuller had been tolerably successful with his roof, as the central pavilion has at least a more dignified appearance than the slender tower of the Secretariat. But, now that the roof of the whole building is fully exposed to the public gaze, what an incongruous and absurd collection of curiosities it appears to be. All sorts of styles are laid under contribution, and towers, gables, and statues are grouped together in a confusion that is anything but picturesque ; while the favourite resource of the Bombay architect, of finishing any part of a building by sticking on the top of it a piece of ornamental ironwork, is so freely availed of that the roof of the High Court looks like a forest of lightning conductors. But, if the exterior is hopelessly bad, what are we to say of the interior, the design of which is so abominable that Colonel Fuller ought to be awarded a special gold medal for it at the next Fine Arts Exhibition ? The object of suiting the convenience of the public, for whom courts of law are supposed to be created, has been entirely left out of sight. There is no central hall, as at Westminster, where clients and witnesses can meet their legal advisers and talk freely with them. The vast space within the outer walls of the building has been broken up into a number of badly proportioned rooms, most of them much too high for their length and breadth, and all arranged on the strictest principles of the law of caste, which requires that no one's comfort shall be attended to unless he happens to be a judge or barrister or an official of the High Court. We are assured that there is literally far less accommodation in this magnificent new Court for suitors and the public than there was in the old dingy building ; but of course, so long as every dignitary of the Court, from Sir Michael Westropp down to the Under Sheriff, has a spacious room in which he can repose and refresh himself after the arduous labours of the day, who cares about the poor devils who pay for all ? Where Mr. Prinsep is wrong in his criticisms on our buildings is in assuming that they have been designed by English architects. Those designed by trained architects have some pretensions to be useful as well as ornamental. The conspicuous blunders have been committed by Royal Engineers, and notably by Colonel Fuller. In another part of his book, commenting on "the Brummagem "ornament, the atrocious taste," of the iron building, "gold, blue, red, and white," set up at Delhi for the Imperial Assemblage, Mr. Prinsep truly says :—"Everything is designed by the "Royal Engineers, and you may fancy what they "have done. In another hundred years, unless "we can arrest their hands, there will not be a "good thing in India. They have nothing to "do but to employ themselves on Government "works, and, having no artistic training nor "an atom of taste, they spoil everything. But "of this more anon, in my report on the art of India." We hope the promised report will soon be forthcoming. The intolerable conceit of Civil Servants and Royal Engineers in this country, who fancy that, besides administering an Empire, they can in their leisure hours teach traders and professional men their business, and practise every art and science with a skill that can only be acquired by the devotion of a lifetime, deserves to be exposed by competent experts. Mr. Prinsep's book may irritate Indian officials; but, though cynical and sometimes even churlish in tone, it is honest and outspoken, and we have enjoyed reading it very much.

THE reported advance of the Russians on Merv, if it has really been made, is a breach of the truce that has existed for some months between England and Russia, and perhaps the explanation of the latter Power's acquiescence up to this time in the invasion of Afghanistan by the English may be found in her inability to make any military movements during the winter months. Possibly, too, the fact that England is now embarrassed with a Zulu War may have encouraged Russia to resume her ambitious projects. The report that Merv is threatened lends additional interest to Colonel MacGregor's work on Khorassan, which has been published lately, and from a review of which in the *United Service Gazette* we take the following observations on the strategical importance of Merv :—

> "Colonel MacGregor justly holds that the occupation of Merv would be such a step as we could not tolerate. As he says : 'It may be a small thing, but it is like an atom of poison put into a wound, causing it to slough and inflame, and requiring excision lest it should mortify. Were the Russians once to occupy Merv, the sore so caused would rapidly get worse and extend to Herat, and our empire in India would be kept in a constant state of irritation and alarm.'
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> "Colonel MacGregor truthfully describes the value of Merv. It is not what Merv is, but what it might be made, that renders it so important. Its green oasis stretches out into the desert which spreads without a break between the Oxus and Persia. It is Merv that a northern army, advancing from the Oxus, would make its objective point. Merv once gained would be an important post, and would become much more than a mere fertile oasis. It would afford a position of immense strategical value for offensive purpose against both Mushud and Herat, as it presents a salient front towards both those places. Colonel MacGregor has been to the Herat Valley, and has followed a considerable length of one of the roads to Merv. He annihilates the theory that if the Russians were in Merv, Herat would be in no danger, because the road between those places has been said to lie over an impracticable range of mountains. On the contrary, he would undertake to drive a mail coach from Merv to Herat by this very road. The distance from Merv to Herat is 260 miles ; and the fact is that the former place, which some English journals say is of no importance, is easily accessible from Herat for guns, cavalry and infantry. These remarks show that the importance of Merv depends much upon the importance of Herat. Herat, although it has lately been depreciated in the English press, is certainly the key to India. This opinion is endorsed by every officer who has had the opportunity of seeing its value. It is so, because it is the nearest and best point at which an invader could concentrate and prepare for an attack upon India. Its strategical position gives it the command of all important roads thither. Its fortress makes it the strongest post between the Caspian and the Indus. Its admirable climate and its fertility allow an army in it or before it to obtain abundant supplies. It has been besieged more often than any city in Asia, and the country has always fed the armies of both besiegers and besieged, although the former mustered som-times as many as 80,000 men. It commands no less than five distinct roads from the West, as well as eight roads leading directly or indirectly into our Indian possessions. Herat in the hands of an enemy would afford him an invaluable position from which to threaten us, and compel us to keep large forces always ready to meet the menace. An enemy at Herat could sow broadcast throughout India the seeds of a rebellion, which would still further cripple us, and would alienate the whole of the Afghans and the inhabitants of Khorassan. If those who hold India held Herat it would be impossible for an army advancing from the Oxus to move on Kabul or Kandahar without exposing its line of communication to being seriously menaced, if not entirely broken up, by strong sorties from the garrison of Herat. If Colonel MacGregor did no more by the publication of his journey through Khorassan than rouse the attention of the English public to the immense importance of this key to India, he would have deserved well of his country. We are sure that he himself would consider the toil and trouble, hunger and thirst, inconvenience and illness, that his travels caused him, amply repaid."

Colonel MacGregor, therefore, strongly advocates an advance to Herat. But the Government of India, though it intends to retain possession of Kandahar for several months at all events, has shown that it has no thought of going beyond that limit by withdrawing the bulk of General Stewart's forces.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.

THE arrival of later news from South Africa has relieved to a great extent the feeling of anxiety as to the safety of our colonists in Natal, and there seems every reason to hope that Lord Chelmsford will be able to maintain his position until the reinforcements arrive. There has been no serious discussion yet in Parliament on the policy of the war, for there is at present very little material on which to form an opinion. Sir Charles Dilke has consequently postponed his motion, and whether it will come on at all depends very much on what the further papers disclose when they are published. There are mysterious rumours of an unpublished memorandum of Sir Bartle Frere's in which he is said to have distinctly indicated his policy of an early campaign, and that "somebody" wrote him a letter approving of his policy, and recommending him to carry it out. Sir Charles Dilke and others continue asking if the Government have no further papers to lay before the House, but the only answer they can get is that papers are in preparation.

Nearly the whole of the reinforcements are now on their way to Natal. The Duke of Cambridge has been busy almost daily inspecting regiments about to leave, and witnessing their embarkation at various ports. On Wednesday, after inspecting the 58th, which sailed from Portsmouth on that day, he went by train to Southampton to see a portion of the 17th Lancers off. The London sight-seers had a second disappointment this week in connection with this regiment. One half of them sailed on Tuesday from the Victoria Docks, and one of the morning papers stated that the "Death and Glories" would pass through the City on their way to the place of embarkation. A crowd consequently lined the streets from Hyde Park Corner to St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the City the traffic was almost stopped. No Lancers, however, appeared, for they were sent from Hounslow by the South-Western and North London railways to the docks, where the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and a large number of officers assembled to witness the embarkation. Among the spectators was Mrs. Butler (better known as Miss Thompson, the painter of "The Roll Call,") who took a sketch of the scene. The Hampshire people also had a disappointment on Wednesday. It was intended that the King's Dragoon Guards should march from Aldershot, by way of Basingstoke to Southampton ; but the severe weather had made the roads so bad that the intention was abandoned, and the troops were sent the whole distance by rail on the following day. There is some talk of sending out a third cavalry regiment, and if this step should be finally decided upon, the regiment fixed upon is the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, which is under the command of Colonel W. Godfrey Massey, V.C., known in the army as "Redan Massey" on account of his distinguished gallantry at the assault on the Redan on the 8th September 1855. The regiment, which has never yet seen any active service, is at present at Brighton, but is under orders for Aldershot, where the gaps made in its ranks by volunteering for the 17th Lancers will be at once filled up.

The commanding officers of the regiments ordered to Natal have been peculiarly unfortunate. The accident which deprived Colonel Gonne of the command of the 17th Lancers I mentioned last week. It now appears that Colonel Collingwood, who is on his way out in command of the 2nd Battalion of the 21st Fusiliers, had through ill-health to give over the command to Major Hazlerigg for some days previous to the departure of the regiment from headquarters ; and Lieut. Colonel Kirk, of the 91st Highlanders, has been left behind in England owing to an accident which has given him a swollen foot and ankle. Colonel Gonne's condition is said to be far from satisfactory ; the bullet, it seems, has not been extracted, and remains near the knee-cap. The command of the artillery proceeding to the Cape has been given to Colonel W. E. Reilly, C.B., lately commanding the Royal Artillery at Aldershot. He takes out as his Brigade Major Captain Ruscombe Poole. Major A. W. Duncan, author of the "History of the Royal Artillery," has tendered his resignation of his appointment on the staff of the School of Gunnery, in order to go out to the Cape. The Royal Artillery batteries which sailed yesterday also took with them Prince Louis Napoleon, who has obtained permission to attach himself to the staff of that branch of the army in the Zulu campaign. In a letter to M. Rouher which has been published in Paris, the Prince says that he has taken this step out of friendship to the British army. The war at the Cape having assumed a more serious aspect he "could not remain aloof and not share the dangers and fatigues of the troops among whom he has so many friends," and he thinks, moreover, that the time spent in witnessing this struggle of civilization against barbarism will not be wasted. Some of the papers have expatiated upon this incident to the extent of a couple of columns ; but really there is very little to be said about the matter. It is very natural that a young man whose education has been completed in an English military school, and who has been thrown a good deal into the company of English military officers, should feel a desire to see a little active service.

The proceedings in Parliament have, for the most part, been of little interest. There have already been 7 counts out in the House of Commons this session—two or three of them at an early hour in the evening—and the attendance generally has been very scanty. On Monday another night was lost in a long squabble about Sir Stafford Northcote's new rules respecting the business of the House, and when at length the Chancellor succeeded in getting through his first resolution he postponed the consideration of the others till the 6th of March, and the general belief is that nothing more will be heard of them. The much debated resolution when finally adopted by the House read as follows :—"Whenever the Committee of Supply appointed for the consideration of the ordinary Army, Navy and Civil Service estimates stands as the first order of the day on a Monday, Mr. Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question, unless such question should be an amendment relating to the class of estimates proposed to be taken on supply, on first going into committee on the Army, Navy, and Civil Services respectively." The opposition which the resolutions have met with is confined to no section of the House, and Sir Stafford is said not only to be greatly surprised but much disgusted at the way in which his bantlings have been treated. On Wednesday there was a second burials debate, which ended in another snub to the Government. Mr. Monk, the Liberal member for Gloucester, persisted against the advice of all his political friends in proceeding with a bill which he had introduced proposing to permit the addition of pieces of unconsecrated ground to existing churchyards. The measure was offered by Mr. Monk as a temporary relief to the Non-conformists, but they rejected it with scorn, and the whole Liberal party opposed it. Mr. Cross admitting that he did not care much for the bill supported it, because it was permissive and could do no harm ; but he did not carry his party with him, and the bill was rejected by 160 to 129 amid loud Opposition cheering. A large number of Ministerialists refused to vote at all, and several voted against it. The policy of the Government in persisting in leaving this question to be made use of by the Liberals on the hustings at the next election is inexplicable ; for after the adoption by the House of Lords of Lord Harrowby's proposal there can be no other solution of the question than the one contained in that resolution. Last night the House had a little amusement out of an attempt made by Mr. Mitchell Henry to have the printer and publisher of the *Times* brought to the bar of the House for an alleged breach of privilege—the offence being that the *Times* had printed a leader in which a "malign intent" was attributed to the Home Rulers in opposing Sir Stafford Northcote's resolutions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, threw cold water on the motion, the Marquis of Hartington followed in a similar strain, and Mr. Henry found on the whole so little sympathy that he withdrew his motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards made a sort of preliminary financial statement, in introducing a vote of £2,750,000 to provide for Exchequer Bonds about to fall due and a vote of credit of £1,500 000 for the expenses of the Zulu War to March 31st. The upshot of his statement was that he expects the revenue will be about half a million below the estimate, that the total expenditure will exceed the revenue by about three millions, and as two millions have already been provided for, that the total deficit will be about one million. But for the Zulu war there would have been no deficit. The prospect is not a pleasant one; for no one knows what further expenditure may be required for the Zulu campaign, nor what possibilities may arise out of the Afghan war. Mr. Childers insisted last night that there would be a deficit of six millions ; but as it is his business to make all things Ministerial look as black as possible, no one seemed very much startled by his announcement. There was some desultory talk about the Zulu war and the policy of Sir Bartle Frere, but the Government deprecated discussion until further information was before the House, and there was no set debate on the subject. Colonel Stanley also brought in last night the new Army and Navy Discipline Bill, which is to take the place of the annual Mutiny Acts. The Lords have had no long sittings, but they have really done more in the way of practical legislation than the Lower House, which has done nothing but talk, whereas the Peers have since the commencement of the session proceeded with the initiatory stages of several important bills. This week a bill introduced by the Duke of Richmond to amend the Medical Acts has been read a first time. Its principal feature is the compulsory establishment of a joint examining board for England, Scotland, and Ireland, which is henceforth to be the sole portal to the medical profession, in place of the nineteen different licensing bodies which have hitherto existed.

The Liberals are greatly pleased at the success of the dinner given to Lord Dufferin last Saturday at the Reform Club, and at the good spirits in which all the speakers appeared to be on the occasion. Lord Granville even had the courage to defend the Treaty of Washington and to repudiate the idea that there was anything like "humiliation" in England accepting the award of the arbitrators. He bantered the Government for their having gone to the Liberal ranks for their Ambassadors to Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and hinted that the Governorship of Cyprus might be a comfortable retreat for a "worn out politician" like himself. Lord Hartington preserved the tone of confidence in approaching Liberal triumphs which he lately adopted in the House of Commons. Lord Dufferin, of course, was diplomatically discreet, but he did not conceal that it was his intention to have taken his place among the Liberal leaders at home, if he had not been called upon to undertake fresh duties in the public service abroad. Very naturally, the Conservatives do not take to his lordship's appointment at all so kindly as do their political opponents ; and some of the Ministerial papers have been warning Lord Beaconsfield that "habitual neglect of political service is neither graceful nor politic." But none of these things seem to move the Premier ; and there is now a rumour that Sir Henry Layard is not going back to Constantinople, and that his successor will probably be Lord Napier of Ettrick,—another Whig. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's name has also been mentioned ; but his friends are not very sanguine that he will obtain the appointment.

If current rumours are true, the Liberal leaders are going to make a bid for the Lancashire vote by supporting the motion of which Mr. Briggs has given notice, in favour of an early abolition of the Indian cotton duties. The Liberals have hitherto sneered at the Conservative promise of the abolition of the duties at the earliest possible moment as a bribe to Lancashire ; but Lord Hartington and Mr. Grant Duff have now received a deputation on the subject, and it is understood that the official Liberals will support Mr. Brigg's motion. Perhaps it is owing to the pressure which is being brought to bear on the Government to yield to the demands of the Lancashire manufacturers, that we hear rumours of measures being in contemplation to reduce military expenditure in India, and of despatches to the Viceroy urging in imperative terms the necessity of economy ; and to the same origin may perhaps be attributed an apparently inspired article in the *Times* last week asserting our right to insist on the disbandment of the armies of the independent native princes.

A controversy has been going on in the *Times* between Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, on the one hand, and Major Grey, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Colonel Burne on the other, on the old question, whether the Amir Shere Ali did or did not express, at the Umballa conference in 1869, his readiness to receive English agents into his territory. Major Grey, writing from Bhawalpur on Jan. 18th, quotes passages from copies of official reports, semi-official notes, and other papers that passed through his hands at the time to show that the Amir did express his willingness, "when things had somewhat settled down," to receive an English agent at Balkh or Herat, or anywhere save at Kabul. Mr. Seton-Karr says that he has had before him all through the controversy all the documents to which Major Grey refers, and he comes to a different conclusion ; besides which, he says, we have Lord Mayo's own word for it that no English resident was to be "pressed" upon the Amir against his wish ; and he adds :—"The word of a Governor-General, or the 'yea, yea, and the nay, nay of a British envoy,' as Lord Macaulay said, used to be regarded in India as fully equal to the most solemn and formal treaties." Sir Henry Rawlinson replies by giving an extract from a letter addressed to him by Lord Mayo in June 1869, in which his Lordship says : "I do not believe from what the Amir said at Umballa that he would offer any opposition to an English agent being placed at Kandahar, Herat, or Balkh, though he would strongly object to the appearance of one at Kabul," and Colonel Burne contends that whatever meaning may be put upon some words in Lord Mayo's private letters to the Duke of Argyll, and in other documents, they could not have been intended to bear the meaning now placed upon them—"a meaning opposed alike to records in the Indian Foreign Office and to the Viceroy's other writings." Colonel Burne admits the soundness of Mr. Seton-Karr's remark about the "yea, yea" and the "nay, nay" of a British Viceroy, but says he thinks Mr. Seton-Karr will agree with him that "such a 'yea, yea' or 'nay, nay' is never uttered by a Viceroy to an Asiatic chief without being at once officially recorded." There is very little interest felt here now in these discussions or in anything relating to Afghan affairs ;—the Zulu campaign is the absorbing topic.

The weather continues to be very trying. In London we have had during the week frost, snow, sleet, and now fog, rain, and mud ; on the coasts gales and tempests ; and throughout western Europe, storms, hurricanes, floods, and in some cases earthquakes. Many serious accidents are reported. In Switzerland, part of a train was blown into the Lake of Geneva. In France, a stack of chimneys was blown down at Angoulême on to the roof of a theatre while a rehearsal was going on, and the whole mass of rubbish fell through on to the stage, seriously injuring several of the performers. At church near Siena, in Italy, the campanile was blown down while the people were at mass, and two of the officiating priests were killed, and many people wounded. We have not had anything so bad as this in England, but the number of persons suffering from coughs, colds, and various disorders of the respiratory organs is immense. This may perhaps have something to do with the number of "count-outs" in the House of Commons, for the business there has been generally transacted amid a continuous rattle of coughs. Lord Beaconsfield has not yet ventured out of his house ; the Prince of Wales has gone off to Biarritz to try and get rid of a troublesome cold ; Lord Coleridge was obliged to retire from court the other day on account of illness ; Mr. Butt is seriously ill with bronchitis ; and on every hand one hears grumblings and growlings at the discomforts caused by the inclemency of the weather. The West End shopkeepers are almost in despair. At the best, the present season was not expected to be a very brilliant one ; but this prolongation of the winter is adding seriously to the losses they will suffer from the absence of Court festivities and the general depression of trade. At the present time, when, in ordinary seasons, levées and drawing-rooms are about to commence, the Prince of Wales has gone away to the Continent, the Princess has returned to Sandringham ; and the commencement of the season seems to be indefinitely postponed. Great preparations are, it is true, going on at Windsor for the marriage of the Duke of Connaught next month, but this will only remotely affect London tradesmen, and will not compensate them for the absence of the usual Court ceremonials in town. The ceremony at Windsor is expected to present a very pretty spectacle ; but the number of persons who will be able to witness it will of necessity be very small. It is not to be shorn of any of the customary splendour of such ceremonials, but in consequence of the recent bereavement the Royal family has sustained, there will be no grand banquets or balls.

The principal event of interest on the Continent of Europe this week has been the opening of the Bulgarian Assembly at Tirnova, which is about to discuss a new constitution of 170 articles, and proceed to the election of a prince. There is a strong party agitating with a view to the raising of the question of the union of East Roumelia to the new State, but we are told that Prince Dondoukoff Rorskoff, who now uses very different language to that which he employed some months ago, threatens to close the assembly if anything is done contrary to the provisions of the Berlin Treaty. Meanwhile the Russian evacuation of Roumelia is proceeding ; but there is very little hope that the Turks will be allowed quietly to resume the military control of the province, and it is feared that the appearance of Turkish troops will be the signal for a revolutionary outbreak. There is still a good deal of talk about the plague, and yesterday there was a "scare" at a rumour which came from St. Petersburg that a case had occurred in that city, but it now turns out to have been only a case of boils produced by a "local inflamatory disorder" very prevalent among soldiers.

In the law courts this week we have had the unusual if not unprecedented incident of a bishop appearing in person to plead his own cause. The prelate who thus distinguished himself was Dr. Mackarness, Bishop of Oxford, one of Mr. Gladstone's appointments, and the only member of the episcopal bench who ventured to vote for the disestablishment of the Irish church. A few weeks ago an application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule calling upon the Bishop to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue compelling him to institute an enquiry into the Ritualistic practices of Canon Carter, vicar of Clewer, one of the leading members of the High Church party, and who has taken a prominent part in all the ecclesiastical movements of recent years in which the extreme section of that party have been concerned. Bishop Mackarness, who is generally understood to have strong sympathies himself in the same direction, has refused several applications which have been made to him to proceed against Mr. Carter who is a man advanced in years ; but, under the Public Worship Regulation Act, a discretion is left to the Bishop in such matters, of which Dr. Mackarness has availed himself, and has declined to take action. It is now sought to compel him to proceed under an older statute,—the Church Discipline Act, the contention of the promoters of these proceedings being that under that Act the Bishop has no discretion, but is bound to issue a commission upon the application of any person complaining of a breach of the ecclesiastical law by a clergyman in his diocese. The Queen's Bench, with some reluctance, granted the rule asked for, and on Thursday the Bishop appeared in court in person to argue against it. The case was resumed to-day, and the arguments concluded, but the court reserved judgment.

The same court had previously been occupied for five days with another clerical case of a more painful character. It was an action for libel brought by an old clergyman named Chamberlaine against his nephew, Mr. Barnwell, also a clergyman, for writing letters accusing him of having committed the most abominable crimes. Mr. Chamberlaine is the vicar of Keevil in Wiltshire, and Mr. Barnwell, who is a clergyman unattached, lives in the neighbourhood. The police, at the instigation of the chief constable of the county, appear to have watched the actions of the plaintiff for some time, and it was the chief constable's report which induced the defendant to move in the matter. The evidence given was of a very disgusting character, and gave one a very bad impression of the state of morals in the parish of Keevil ; but the jury apparently did not consider the charges proved, and found a verdict for the plaintiff with £50 damages. Another case which has been before the courts is that of Mr. Macauliffe, the Punjab civilian against whom a verdict of £400 damages for breach of promise of marriage was some time ago returned in an action of which he alleged he knew nothing until he read a report of it in a Lahore paper. He now seeks to have the proceedings set aside, and the case was argued in the Common Pleas Court yesterday. Mr. Macauliffe had stated in an affidavit which he made in India, that he knew no woman of the name of Chick,—the plaintiff in the action, whom it was alleged he had seduced under a promise of marriage—but it appears that Miss Chick was the adopted daughter of an uncle and aunt named Bickell, and became acquainted with Mr. Macauliffe under that name. The upshot of the matter was that the court ordered the rule which Mr. Macauliffe had obtained to set aside the proceedings to be discharged unless within a month he paid into court or gave security for the payment of the amount of the verdict £400 with all the costs—so that at present he has not taken much by his action.

In the Chancery courts, another blow has been given to the declining fortunes of Mr. Albert Grant, who has been condemned by the Master of the Rolls to refund, with interest at 4 per cent., a sum of about £100,000 to the Emma Mining Company. Mr. Grant acted as the intermediary in the sale of the mine to the company and received a large sum of money by a secret agreement with the vendors. Out of this money he expended large sums in buying qualifications for the directors of the company, in donations to various persons connected with the press, and in "sustaining the market." All these expenses he is to be allowed ; but the rest of the money he received under secret agreements withheld from the shareholders he is to refund. In another of the Chancery courts judgment has been given in a case the arguments in which recently occupied fourteen days, and which was of a very peculiar character. A Mrs. Maria Brown, of Hertford Street, Mayfair, died intestate eight years ago, leaving property to the amount of £200,000, and as she was not known to have any relatives the solicitors to the Treasury took possession of the money, and paid it into court. The old lady was the daughter of an Italian named Antonio Mangini, who held a consular office in London, and who died in 1803. After a time the next of kin of two persons each named Antonio Mangini put in a claim to the property, and an immense amount of evidence was brought before the court, chiefly from abroad, to show which of the two Antonios was the father of Mrs. Brown. It was ultimately decided that he was the Antonio Mangini born at St. Ilario, near Genoa, in the year 1735, but the money is still to be retained in court to give the defeated claimants an opportunity of appealing against the decision. Probably the lawyers will get the oyster after all whoever may obtain the shell.

In the Divorce Court there have also been one or two cases of some interest. One which had obtained considerable notoriety from circumstances which occurred elsewhere, fortunately came to an amicable termination. Lieut. Lambart, of the 21st Fusiliers, who was tried by court martial at Dublin some months ago for insulting a brother officer whom he accused of being too familiar with Mrs. Lambart, had presented a petition for a divorce from his wife, making the officer in question a co-respondent. Mrs. Lambart had brought a counter-suit for a divorce on the ground of her husband's misconduct and cruelty. Meanwhile, Lieut. Lambart was ordered out to Natal with his regiment, mutual explanations took place, and the result was that all imputations were withdrawn, the suits abandoned, and it was announced that on Lieut. Lambart's return to England he and his wife would resume their conjugal relations. And so, it may be hoped, the curtain falls on this modern version of "all's well that ends well." In another case, the co-respondent was young Lord Grantley, the son of the lady best known as the Hon. Caroline Norton, and the petitioner was his cousin, Colonel Norton, of the Turkish Gendarmerie. Colonel Norton married an American lady in New York, and when he went out to Turkey, Mrs. Norton was in America on a visit to her father. She returned to London and her husband then sent for her to join him at Constantinople. She did so, but brought Lord Grantley with her ; and ultimately left her husband, and went back to England with Lord Grantley, the end of the whole matter being "a decree *nisi* with costs."

The execution of Peace, and his "last dying speech and confession"—to use the favourite phrase of the street hawkers of bygone days—have been, it may fairly be said, the great event of the week at home. The daily papers issued second editions at about 11 o'clock in the morning, containing full details of the execution, of the good breakfast the convict ate, of his pious farewell messages to his family, and of the so-called confession he made to one of his clerical visitors,—to which some of the papers added a biographical memoir, as if the wretched felon had been an eminent statesman or a military hero. There was a good deal of doubt whether he would not find some method of cheating the gallows ; and it is reported that in what are called "sporting circles" a large sum of money changed hands on the event. As is usual with notorious criminals who end their lives on the gallows, Peace died "in the odour of sanctity," professing that he felt sure he was going "into the kingdom of heaven," and stating that he forgave all his enemies, and wished them all "to come to the kingdom of heaven at last," and so on. He persisted in the story of his having shot a policeman in Manchester in 1876, for which crime the young man Habron is now in penal servitude, and the Home Office is said to be inquiring into the matter. Rumours have been published of his having confessed to other murders, but there is no confirmation of these reports.

Weston, the American pedestrian, who has for some weeks been "marching on" (like John Brown's soul) through snow, rain, fog, and mud from one end of England to the other, has, there is little doubt, failed to accomplish his task of walking 2,000 miles in 2,000 hours. He had last night 65 miles to finish, and is expected to lose by about five hours. As he has had the receipts of the 50 lectures which he engaged to deliver *en route*, and some of which were very largely attended, he will probably not be much the loser by his wager, even if Sir John Ashley takes the money.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

NEWS FROM MAJOR SANDEMAN AND HIS FORCE.

LAHORE, March 19.

Major Sandeman telegraphs from Camp Eusuf, where he has arrived with the leading column three marches from Khushdil fort, as having been much detained by rain and snow. Up to date everything has been progressing very satisfactorily. The leading Kakar Chief and Maliks had joined him, and contributed supplies sufficient for a week. The country was perfectly open and easy. Major Sandeman purposed to adopt a new route, avoiding thereby the crossing of the Chopper mountain altogether, and taking the open road and country to Thull. The country is fairly well cultivated. Care is being exercised about the transport arrangements, and the successful exploration of the new route is anticipated.

ATTACK ON A SURVEY PARTY.

LAHORE, March 19.

Information has been received from Jallalabad that a survey party has been attacked near Naidanark, south of Chilgaji, in the country of independent Sipai Shinwari. The survey party when attacked had to retire through cramped country. Lieutenant Barclay is severely wounded, and Captain Leach slightly with a knife cut. The enemy lost seven or eight men. Brigadier Tytler has proceeded to punish the offenders.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, March 18.

The masters in Lancashire have consented to a compromise, reducing wages 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. They have yielded because the abolition of the Indian duties will open a fresh market.

The Under-Secretary of State for India said, in reply to a question, that the proposals of the Indian Government relative to exchange had been referred to a small departmental committee

THE AFGHAN WAR.

CAPTAIN COOK GAZETTED A V. C.

LONDON, March 19.

Captain Cook, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has received the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct at the fighting at the Peiwar Kotal.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, March 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nepaul, with the outward English Mails of the 6th instant, left for Bombay at 10 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, March 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers 4 5-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm inspired by Cotton, but buyers operate sparingly.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5
8½ lbs. do.	5-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72¼
4½ per cent. do.	78¼
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114½
Bar Silver	49⅛
Oriental Bank shares	£25 10s.
Chartered do.	£17
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£19 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£29

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, March 19, 1-8 p. m.

Hongkong 19th—Manila Mail from Amoy 21st.

ITALIAN QUARANTINE.

The following extract from a London letter may be interesting to our readers:—"The quarantine imposed by Italy on arrivals from Egypt did not last very long, for, finding that Austria and France showed no disposition to impose similar restrictions, without which the Italian quarantine was worthless as a security against infection, the Italian Government removed the restriction on the 22nd February.

"Malta and Gibraltar have also followed suit."

In the Viceroy's Legislative Council yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Civil Procedure Code. The Bill amending the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 and the Burma Elephants Bill were passed.

H. E. the Governor (Sir Richard Temple) paid a visit to the Circus last night. There was a large audience, and all stood up when His Excellency entered and greeted him with applause. The performance was, as usual, very entertaining, and Sir Richard stayed till the "last act," which concluded about 11-30 p. m.

At a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, the presiding Commissioner, Mr. Justice Kemball, granted an interim order for six months to Messrs. Hamilton Maxwell and W. G. Hall, late of the firm of W. Nicol & Co., who have petitioned for the benefit of the Act.

Mr. Justice Bayley, as the presiding Commissioner in Insolvency, on the 12th instant, granted a rule *nisi*, on the application of the Official Assignee, requiring Kessowjee Naik, who had been ordered to appear before the court for examination as a witness in the matter of the insolvency of his son's firm, to show cause why his books of accounts in any wise relating to the dealings and transactions of the insolvents, or to their acts and conduct, should not be deposited with the Official Assignee or the Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The object of the rule was to ascertain whether Kessowjee Naik was not a large debtor of the insolvents' estate. There had been said to be a fraudulent manipulation of the accounts between him and the insolvent firm, and it was expected that, when the matter was cleared up, he would be found to be a debtor to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to the extent of some thirty-one lakhs of rupees. The rule was argued yesterday before Mr. Justice Kemball who presided as Commissioner instead of Mr. Justice Bayley; and after a lengthy discussion, which will be found reported in another column, it was discharged. Kessowjee Naik had been directed under another order to attend before the court as a witness. He applied to appear by counsel, but the application was rejected by Mr. Justice Bayley after consultation with the Chief Justice. From that order he has filed an appeal, which will be heard at an early date.

One more unfortunate Spinning and Weaving Company in Bombay, the Prince of Wales, has just been rescued from the actioneer's hammer. Its debts amounted to 6½ lakhs of rupees, but it has stock on hand of the value of 1½ lakhs; and its directors expected that a loan of five lakhs of rupees would enable them to tide over their difficulties. A loan to that amount has been offered by Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and two others with interest at 12 per cent per annum for three years. At a meeting held on Tuesday last, of which a report will be found in another column, the shareholders resolved to accept the offer and to execute a mortgage of their mills to the lenders.

We learn that the chief of Mangrol died at Rajkote yesterday morning. His body will be removed to that State for funereal rites.

Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke and Sir John and Lady Strachey left Calcutta by the Mail train on Saturday night. Sir Andrew Clarke goes to Arrah, and visits the Soane canals; Sir John Strachey to Allahabad.

General and Mrs. Grant and suite left Calcutta for Burmah and Singapore by the s. s. Simla, on the 17th inst.

On Friday morning General Grant and the late Naval Secretary, United States, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and attended by Mr. Browne, A.D.C., visited the High Court. The distinguished visitors were received on their arrival at the foot of the Judges' staircase by the Chief Justice, who, accompanied by Mr. Justice Jackson, and attended by Mr. Crawford, the Registrar, and Mr. Tremearne, the clerk to the Chief Justice, escorted them over the building, showing them the different Judges' Courts, the Bar Library, Judges' Library, &c. A pleasing little incident occurred on the arrival of the party at the Court. upon alighting from his carriage, General Grant noticed Serjeant Hartigan, V.C., the Court Keeper, who wore all his war medals in his honour. The General went straight up to the brave old warrior, and gave him a hearty shake of the hand, which will no doubt gladden the old man's heart for many a long day.

The *Madras Times*—We understand that private intelligence has been received in Madras to the effect that the ex-President of the United States, General Ulysses Grant, will not visit Madras, owing, it would appear, to some disappointment he has experienced with regard to the U. S. steamer Richmond's arrival in Indian waters, which, it had been arranged, was to convey the General and party hither. It is probable, therefore, that he will also have to decline the invitation of the Governor of Ceylon to visit that island.

The writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" says:—"Of the charges at the Police Court between Dave Carson and Pollock I had better not say much, as dealing with such matters before they are out of the lawyers' hands is a dangerous thing; and I hear that civil proceedings may follow the criminal ones. But still I may venture to say that Dave, when giving his evidence in the Police Court, was quite as amusing as he is on the stage; and the cross-examining attorney found that he had no easy witness to deal with. Also I may remark on the not very common occurrence of a Hindu administering a Christian oath on a Christian Bible to a Jew, as was the case when Mr. Pollock was sworn. The case has ended by Pollock being fined Rs. 50 for the assault, which the Magistrate characterised as 'most brutal,' whilst Dave was honorably acquitted."

Under the new Judicial scheme, Syud Mahmood will be appointed Judge of Lucknow.

The public will learn with satisfaction that a good service pension is to be bestowed on Colonel Evelyn Wood, V. C., C. B., in recognition of the excellent work he has done in South Africa during the past year; and that it is in contemplation to accord him yet further and more distinctive recognition of his services, which have been warmly acknowledged by General Lord Chelmsford in his despatches.

General Maude issued orders on the 14th instant to deal summarily with robbers caught; he said he would absolve any soldier or officer who shot or cut up robbers; no more prisoners are to be brought in.

News from the Kashmir Valley is more cheering than before. A large amount of rain and snow had fallen, and the emigrants from Kashmir to British territory are returning in considerable numbers to their homes. It is understood that the Government has arranged with His Highness and contractors at Lahore for the importation of 100,000 maunds of wheat and Indian corn.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—Advices from Kabul inform us that the Afghan envoy sent by the Amir Yakub Khan to Jallalabad has returned to the capital. He complained to the Amir that on his reception by Major Cavagnari at Jallalabad, that officer declined to shake hands with him and was haughty in his demeanour. The Amir received this intelligence with much dissatisfaction. Sirdar Ibrahim Khan has arrived in Kabul from Turkestan, bringing with him a force estimated at 5,000 Cavalry and three regiments of Infantry. He declares his father had appointed him his successor to the throne, and it is rumoured that he is in possession of much treasure. There is in consequence great animosity between the two brothers, which the principal chiefs in the capital are endeavouring to remove. But it is said that his brother's rivalry may have some effect in rendering Yakub Khan anxious to secure a British alliance, and remour is rife that, with that object, he has invited the advance of our troops to Tezeen, a distance of but two marches from Kabul itself. It seems to be generally believed that the British must now advance to Kabul as much in the interests of Afghanistan as in their own. Sirdar Wulli Mahomed is said to urge the occupation of Kabul by the English, on the ground that thus alone is a fratricidal war to be avoided. He has lately accompanied a force of a regiment and two guns with five hundred Afghan cavalry to Kujah.

A correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes:—"When I last wrote, we at Trimulgherry had no idea whatever that part of our garrison would, in a week's time, be ordered away to do duty elsewhere. On the 10th instant we were informed that the 43rd Regiment from Madras were proceeding to Burmah, and that it was likely a part of the 2-16th from Trimulgherry would be told off to garrison Fort St. George. On the next morning, three companies of this regiment received orders to hold themelves in readiness to proceed to Madras, and later in the day orders to start from the railway station at Secunderabad at 6-30 p.m. on the 12th instant. Everything has been done in the most expeditious manner possible, and, thanks to the Quarter Master General and his Department, without the occurrence of any irregularity. The detachment, which is under the command of Captain Shandley, marched to Secunderabad from Trimulgherry, accompanied by the regimental band. The men were in excellent spirits, indeed; and although one could see they were anxious to get to Madras and to know something more about India, Trimulgherry being their first and only posting since leaving home, it was refreshing to witness the cordial manner in which they took leave of their comrades, many of whom were present to say good-bye on the station platform. It is rumoured that two other companies of the same regiment will soon proceed to Trichinopoly, and that the remainder will be ordered to Madras after a month's time, when the 78th Regiment from England is expected to arrive here."

We regret to learn of the death at Malta, on the 9th February, of the Rev. W. J. Hunt, Junior Chaplain, who was lately invalided from Quetta, where he held the appointment of Chaplain to the Field Forces. Mr. Hunt was one of the first to volunteer to accompany the forces. At Port Said he was found to be in a sinking condition, and died, as above stated, shortly after reaching Malta.

The *Sportsman*—"Justice to poor and oppressed Ireland" is the unceasing cry of many of the so-called Irish Nationalist papers, and justice to Ireland is what we and every right-thinking person would like to see rendered. We shall be guarded in speaking upon this point, or we shall be accused of political leanings; but we have no hesitation in going so far as to say that every thing which oppresses the sister isle, everything which places its inhabitants under disabilities not shared by the people of England or Scotland, should be swept away at once and for ever. The Irish people form part of our great nation, and they should share equally our rights and privileges. But having expressed ourselves thus far is it too much to ask that the Irish Nationalist press should render justice to England? With deep shame and bitter indignation we notice that some of these degraded and disreputable journals have been gloating over the annihilation of part of our army by the Zulus—have denominated it a "glorious victory," and have concluded with the sentence, "We trust the Zulus will strengthen their position and improve their organisation sufficiently to enable them still further to dismay their dastardly foes." It is probable that the papers which have been guilty of such sentiments arrogate to themselves the title of exponents of Irish feeling. We refuse to believe them utterly and completely. In making such a declaration they grossly and foully libel the Irish people. They are modern representatives of the lying prophets and councillors of old who led a nation into such terrible disasters. And inasmuch as they seek but to impose upon the ignorant and the credulous, they may thank their stars that they do not exist in times similar to those to which we have alluded, or they would probably meet with that swift and terrible retribution which was the fate of their mendacious prototypes."

It is stated that a deadly form of typhus, similar to the disease at Vetlanka, has broken out among General Lomakin's troops, and is destroying entire regiments. Doctors have been despatched to Krasnovodsk from Tiflis.

The following is the text of the message from the Queen to the Secretary of State for War about Lord Chelmsford:—"The Queen wishes you to telegraph to Lord Chelmsford that she sympathises most sincerely with him in the dreadful loss which has deprived her of so many gallant officers and men, and that Her Majesty places entire confidence in him and in her troops to maintain our honour and our good name."

The Anglo-Indian correspondent of *Vanity Fair*, whose witty letters are always read with interest, remarks:—One of the best appointments Lord Lytton has ever made is that of Mr. Charles Buckland to the Press Commissionership during Mr. Lethbridge's absence on furlough. The appointment is one of absolutely no importance, and the difficulty is to get a man big enough for the salary who will not be missed anywhere else. Now Mr. Buckland, who is a pleasant and prosperous young gentleman, is just big enough for the salary, as he is a connection of Sir Richard Temple's. I said that the appointment was one of absolutely no importance; for the fact is that the Government of India is ill-informed itself, and any information it does possess percolates through the exceedingly porous stratum of gossiping old Councillors and Secretaries' wives quite as soon as it is wanted by the public. To have in the Press Commissioner an official gossip is only a means of avoiding familiarities with journalism. Instead of an old Strachey having to button-hole an editor or ask him to dinner, a youthful Buckland will have to do it. A smart little paper in Calcutta, all mischief and badinage, has invented a new way of poking fun at the Government of India. It invents a startling piece of intellgence—that Kabul has been occupied by the Russians, or that Sir George Cowper has taken holy orders. This is telegraphed up to Simla; a Council is called; spectacles are put on; heads scratched; secretaries called in; office-boxes ransacked for unopened letters; the postmaster questioned as to what letters are coming and what letters are lost, and then the Press Commissioner is directed to whisper to the *Pioneer* that the rumour is possibly unfounded and certainly premature. An inexplicable, mysterious, and pronouncedly inspired paragraph appears in the Allahabad paper accordingly, and on the same day the Calcutta editor, amid shrieks of delight and literary snacks cut at the Govesnment of India and the *Pioneer*, declares that the whole story was a joke pure and simple.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* thinks it may be worth while to mention the opinion of an official brought up strictly in the Lawrence school (Sir Richard Temple?) on the Afghan war. He said:—

"In any settlement made with Afghanistan, the Afghans must be made to feel that they are entirely at our mercy and that we can enter their country whenever we please. Our object should be to obtain the *maximum* of political influence with the *minimum* of annexation. Good roads from India to Kabul and Kandahar should be specially insisted on. As good a road, for instance, should be made from Peshawur through the Khyber as we now have from the Punjab to Abbottabad. We must have the means of ready access to Afghanistan, both for military and commercial purposes. In the end the Afghans will benefit as much by these roads as ourselves. On no account must Quetta be given up. At the beginning I should have preferred sending merely an escort of 1,000 men with Major Sandeman to Quetta. In this way we should have avoided even the appearance of menace to the Amir, and it would have been in the natural course of things withdrawn when the mission had finished its work. Having, however, once put a permanent garrison in Quetta we must remain there. Major Sandeman's work in Beluchistan has been excellent. He has restored what may be called the old Brahui Constitution, under which each of the local Khans, though owing allegiance to the Khan of Khelat as suzerain, possessed certain independent rights and a fixed *status* in the general confederation. The previous policy, which completely failed, was to make the supreme Khan a small Napoleon. Beluchistan is now thoroughly quiet and the smaller Khans content, which is a great benefit to us in the present war."

Sir J. Hay was awkwardly "cornered" by the Irish members on Feb. 27. He said that the Zulu war had come upon the Government as a great surprise—that there had been no order from the Government to carry the war into the Zulu country. Thereupon the Irish members insisted that if the Government were not to blame Sir Bartle Frere must be, and should be recalled and impeached. His ultimatum to Cetewayo, said Mr. Sullivan, was "the most audacious document that had seen the light for a century." It was "impudent" and "wicked," and the war "unjust and as blameable as that waged against the liberty-loving people in the American Colonies." Sir John Hay rose and emphatically denied that he had thrown the blame on Sir Bartle Frere. But the Irish members persisted—if the Government was not responsible nor Sir Bartle Frere, who was?

The announcement in Paris of the Prince Imperial's determination to join the British army in Natal has produced a considerable impression in that city. The Prince has written the following letter to M. Rouher, explaining his motives for the steps he has taken:—

My dear M. Rouher,—I am about to leave Europe, and my absence may last some months. I have too many faithful friends in France to remain silent as to the motives of my absence. For the last eight years I have been the guest of England. I completed my education in one of her military schools, and on various occasions I have drawn closer the bonds that unite me to the English army by participating in its great manœuvres. The war England has been carrying on for more than one year past at the Cape of Good Hope has just assumed a character of gravity which it had not had heretofore. I wish to follow its operations, and shall embark in two days. In France, where, thank God, party spirit has not destroyed the military spirit, it will be understood that I should wish not to remain a stranger to the fatigues and dangers of troops among whom I number so many comrades. The time I shall devote to that struggle of civilisation against barbarism will not be lost for me. Far or near my thoughts will ever be for France. I shall follow with interest, and without anxiety, the gradual phases she will go through, as I feel sure that God protects her. I reply upon it that during my absence the partisans of the Imperial cause will remain united and confident, and will continue to give the country the spectacle of a party possessing the feelings of the most ardent patriotism.—Receive, my dear M. Rouher, the assurance of my sincere friendship, NAPOLEON.

Camden Place, Chislehurst, Feb. 25, 1879.

The London papers have received the following from the London office of the *New York Herald*:—Tashkend, Feb. 22. "A letter has been received from the military surgeon whom General Kaufman placed at the service of Shere Ali, dated Tash-kurgan, February 13, announcing that the life of the Amir was despaired of, gangrene having attacked the whole of his left side. It is therefore probable that he is dead by this time. The Amir had been suffering from a severe attack of laryngitis for many weeks, and it was on account of this illness that he abandoned his journey to Tashkend. The Afghan Embassy will arrive here to-morrow." "Tashkend, Feb. 22. Several days after the departure of General Rosgonoff for Tashkend with the Afghan Embassy the Amir summoned the doctor of the Russian mission, who had been left at Tash-kurgan at his request. The Amir said that he was suffering from pains in his limbs. The doctor at first thought that he was deceiving him, as the Amir had been complaining of various diseases and had given his illness as an excuse for abandoning the journey to St. Petersburg. But the doctor soon perceived that circulation was defective in the limbs of the Amir, and that the functions of the heart were but feebly performed. Unable to procure leeches, the doctor wished to resort to cupping, then to blisters; but the persons in the suits of the Amir opposed and an Afghan doctor present declared he would answer for the safety of the patient. All efforts of the Russian doctor, therefore, became useless, and it was only after several days that the Amir again sent for him, when the physician found that decomposition had already set in in the left leg. He therefore sent a letter after General Rosgonoff predicting the certain and almost immediate death of Shere Ali."

Lord Eglinton is obliged to break up his establishment and to shut up Eglinton Castle for two years at least, in consequence of the great losses devolving on him as trustee to some orphan shareholders in the Glasgow Bank.

After finishing his Wynaad surveys, Mr. Brough Smyth is requested to proceed to Ootacamund, and complete the investigation of the Nilgiri and Koondah Hills and their surroundings, and then go to Canara and any other Madras Districts which may be hereafter indicated. His services will then be at the disposal of the Government of India for the exploration of the Mysore gold fields. The illness of Mr. Withers and Mr. Thomas Laing has to some extent interrupted Mr. Smyth's labours. Mr. Laing is again unwell and is not in a fit state to assist in the work which Mr. Smyth has in hand.

THE DISTURBANCE AT RUMPA.

(Madras Mail.)

It is satisfactory to learn that the Rumpa disturbance is not of such a serious character as it at first appeared. Major Morris, the Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Johnson, the Sub-Collector, have been relieved from their temporary imprisonment, and the batch of policemen who went to their assistance entered Chodaveram "almost unopposed." We have yet to learn what was the strength of the rioters who surrounded the head-quarters, but it could not have been very formidable, judging by results. The local authorities, however, thought it necessary to telegraph for the services of a regiment, and the Madras Government complied with the request at once. We should hope, however, the presence of the troops in Rumpa itself will not be required. It is said that with 100 policemen, the Superintendent should be competent to put down any disturbance amongst the hilimen, always supposing that the inhabitants of the Zemindary are not being aided in their little rebellion against authority by disaffected Rohillas.

THE SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to send you a programme of the Sydney International Exhibition to be opened in the first week in September next. I need hardly add that this will be an excellent opportunity of bringing the productions of the Bombay mills permanently, and in the very best form, before the mercantile community of Sydney, N. S. W. in particular, and also of the whole Australasian colonies. My Bombay recollections extend as far back as 1846, and as so old a Bombay stager I should like to see her well represented here in the forthcoming International Exhibition. I shall be glad so to represent her either on account of the Bombay Government or by their appointment, or that of any firm who may resolve to become exhibitors. No space has up to date been applied for for India.—Yours, &c.

THOMAS LIDBETTER.

Sydney, N. S. Wales, Feb. 20.

Messrs. Grimault & Co.—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through *consumptive disease*, has been completely cured by the use of your *Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime*. He has regained flesh and his appetite is better than ever.—Erwin Greenwood, Cape Negro Island, Shelburne.

THE PURCHASE OF THE FORESHORE PROPERTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent styling himself "Fair Play" (it is a pity that in important public matters of this nature a man shrinks from giving his name) states that "Liverpool dock and town dues answer to the wharf or bandar fees here, and are, like these, merely a species of toll levied on all goods passing over the quays or wharves." He is, however, mistaken. The Liverpool dock dues include the use of the dock, and thus save the lighterage which has to be paid in Bombay in addition to bandar fees, and is, even here, an expensive item, as may be seen from the advertised rates of the different landing and shipping companies.

The "quay delivery rate" at Liverpool referred to by "Fair Play" is a charge for services which are not included in the bandar fee charged in Bombay. The bandar fee in Bombay is a toll levied for the use of the bandar only. No labour of any kind is provided in return. All the handling of the cargo is done by the merchant or his muccadum. Contrast this state of matters with what is included in the different charges made at Liverpool in addition to the dock dues. The "quay delivery rate" at Liverpool is thus described in the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board's list of rates:—

"The quay delivery rate comprises:—landing, weighing, or laying up to gauge, gauging or measuring, or tallying, marking, loading from landing scale, and furnishing landing weights, gauges or tales."

The "quay delivery rate" is, in fact, a charge made for special services rendered, and, considering the high wages paid in Liverpool, is not by any means excessive. Of course the work can be done much more cheaply here, because labour and cart-hire are now so very poorly paid. For example, cotton is now being carted from the railway stations at Colaba to the bandars at the exceedingly low rate of from four to five annas per ton. It would be quite misleading to compare Liverpool with Bombay rates even where the same amount of labour is performed, because labour is so excessively cheap here; but a so-called comparison of Liverpool rates which include weighing, laying up to gauge, gauging, or measuring, or tallying, marking, loading from landing scale and furnishing landing weights, gauges or tales, with Bombay rates, which include no such services, is no comparison at all. It is special pleading in favour of the private bandar proprietors.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, March 19. JOHN K. BYTHELL.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

In reply to our inquiry, what the remedy proposed by the Government of India for the depreciation of silver could be, a correspondent sends us the following—

MEMORANDUM ON A BI-METALLIC CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

1. The Mints at Calcutta and Bombay to cease coining rupees for the public.
2. But to coin sovereigns on the same terms as the Mints in London, Melbourne, and Sydney, at the rate of £3-17-10½ per English standard ounce.
3. The rupee to remain the standard of value.
4. But Government to announce its willingness to receive sovereigns in payment of revenue and opium and in exchange for currency notes at rates to be advertised weekly at every treasury.
5. Such rates to be guided by the price obtained in London for Council bills, and, if possible, to be advertised every Friday morning.
6. An import duty of 5 per cent. on silver of all kinds, *viz.* coin, bars or plate, (or a higher duty if necessary.)
7. Council bills to be sold as usual in rupees, but when an amount of sovereigns has accumulated in the Indian treasuries the Secretary of State may sell drafts on India payable in gold.
8. If such drafts are not tendered for, the sovereigns may be transmitted to London by troopship or Mail steamer, and, if desirable, insured against loss.
9. As it is intended by this scheme, not to raise the rupee to an extreme price, but to endeavour to keep the rate of exchange as steady as possible, 1s. 9d. is reckoned as the par of exchange.
10. Should exchange rise for any length of time above 1s. 9d. the Secretary of State may sell additional amounts of Council bills in rupees and with the proceeds purchase silver in London for transmission to India, if such transaction would be profitable. The silver to be coined into rupees and the profit to go to the State.
11. It is not expected that the above measures would cause any immediate or violent rise in the value of the rupee, but it is believed that in the event of a good demand for Indian articles of export, exchange would rise and gold would be received from Europe, Australia, and China to adjust the balance of trade.
12. As it is not proposed that Government shall issue sovereigns from the Indian treasuries except as provided in para. 7, it is believed that a comparatively moderate amount of gold would be sufficient to enable Government in a few years to sell all its Council bills in gold.
13. Supposing a considerable sum in gold accumulated in the Indian treasuries, the Secretary of State by selling his drafts, for say £500,000 payable in sovereigns, to the Indian exchange banks, would re-issue that amount through these banks to the public who would in their turn repay the gold (para. 4) to the treasuries for taxes and opium. The gold so repaid to the treasuries would then be available to meet the further drawings of the Council.
14. To give an idea of the rates at which Government might offer to receive sovereigns, I may say that if Council bills are sold at 1s. 7d., and exchange is weak, Rs. 12-9 would probably prevent the export of gold, and if Council bills sold at ⅛ and exchange was firm, Rs. 11-14 would probably lead to sovereigns being paid into the treasuries. 1s. 9d. I should consider equal to Rs. 11-6-6, or, say, Rs. 10 equal to 17s. 6d.
15. From the moderate rate fixed for the par of exchange, *viz.*, 1s. 9d., and the enormous amount (£17,000,000 sterling) required annually by the Secretary of State, it is evident that the balance of trade except in very favourable seasons will not require the remittance of very large amounts of gold from Europe. There would therefore be no sudden or violent demand for gold in the London market on Indian account, and in fact Australia and China would probably supply the amount required in the meantime.
16. The fall in prices here would be very gradual and would only be felt at first in those articles of produce which are exported. It was shown that when the value of the rupee ran down in 1876 from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 6½d., prices were hardly affected, except in those articles which were being actually exported at the time, and it is estimated that any rise in the value of the rupee caused by this scheme would not be more rapid than the fall in 1876 which did not perceptibly change prices of articles of Indian consumption.
17. I shall only add the following reasons why the Government of India should adopt the above or some similar scheme:—

The depreciation or inflation of the currency is an evil recognised by every one except perhaps the soft-money men in America.

The Mints of every great Government in Europe and of the United States are now closed against the coinage of silver for the public; Calcutta and Bombay alone remain open.

In addition to the silver held by the German Government, (amount unknown,) the Bank of France holds over £40,000,000 in silver which would certainly be offered for sale if any rise took place in the gold price of that metal.

And last, but not least, the certain bankruptcy of India if we have to go on borrowing 4 to 5 crores of rupees every year to make up for loss in exchange.

Bombay, March 17. R. H. B.

THE NEW HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Government has no doubt acted wisely in concealing from the profession and the public the name of the gentleman who is responsible for the remarkable arrangements of the interior of the new High Court buildings. The abuse that was heaped on his unknown head yesterday was enough to drive any right-thinking man to commit suicide. He must be a person totally unacquainted with the requirements of a court of justice. In not one of the courts can business possibly be carried on with satisfaction either to the judge, the bar, the attorneys, or the suitors. It is absolutely necessary in every well-regulated court that the counsel engaged in the case should be next each other, that the solicitor instructing them should be by their side, having his clerk or clerks with the papers close at hand, so that they can whisper one to the other whenever occasion requires. It will never do for their communications to be heard by the "other side." According to the present arrangements, a senior counsel cannot get at his junior, and the solicitors and their clerks are nowhere. The registrars and deputy registrars, and sub-assistant deputy registrars and all other registrars of the High Court, have allotted to them thrones made of carved teakwood on which when seated they look imposing, magnificent, awful. As from the sublime to the ridiculous, so there is but one step from the judges above to the registrars below.

The plan of the creator of these marvellous works (may my presumption be pardoned) seems to have been (after pleasing the judges) to propitiate the officers of the court, by a sacrifice of the rest of the human race, commencing with attorneys and their clerks.

The genius who designed the punkah which swings above the head of the Hon'ble Sir Chas. Sargent evidently thought that the only person in a court of justice who required to have a cool head was the judge, for its fringe does not come within several feet of the top of any other man's head in court. This punkah is about 50 feet long, and helps to keep the air cool for one person; its swinging to and fro does not in the slightest degree affect any one else.

Now that the money has been spent in these elaborate fittings, I presume some members of the legal profession will be consulted as to what fittings there should be. The present ones will most probably be removed and others substituted for them. It is a pity advice was not taken before on this and on many other heads connected with our new

LAW COURTS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is rumoured that the elaborate galleries with their carved railings, massive arm chairs, tables and platforms, &c., with which the new High Courts have been furnished have cost a lakh of rupees. If this is so, I believe it will be universally admitted that there has been a scandalous waste of public money. Scarcely any of this furniture will prove to be of any use whatever for the purpose for which it was intended. In fact, the greater part of the fixtures must be immediately removed if the business of the court is to go on. The only persons engaged in a suit who can by any possibility find seats under the existing arrangements are the counsel and perhaps one or two solicitors, but in nine cases out of ten, the solicitors themselves will have to stand while cases are being tried, their clerks can never for an instant sit down while performing their duties during the hearing of the case. The parties to a suit also must stand and they cannot possibly get near their counsel or solicitors.

European and other witnesses in court have only the same benches provided for them to sit on that sepoys and hamals have, and the general public are not taken into account at all: they must stand the whole time they are there. No place is set apart for reporters. Where they are placed now by "courtesy," they can neither see nor hear what is going on. The platform steps only go half the length of the platform, so that there is every prospect of some one before long meeting with an accident. Although the courts themselves are very large the space is so shamefully wasted that they do not afford half the accommodation that the old courts did. Somebody must be to blame for the frightful blunders that have been committed and for the unnecessary waste of public money, and the public has a right to know who it is. If it is the Government, they ought to come forward boldly and confess that they have been misled, or explain how it is that such a want of common sense has been shown in the arrangements for the convenience of the public and the legal profession.

Bombay, March 19. WITNESS.

BOMBAY.

The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	Turner	Hamm.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Selection	Giovanna d' Arco	Verdi.
Waltz	Violettes	Carafa
Polka Mazurka	La Belle de Bruges	Wallerstein.
Galop	Wirrwarr	C, Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Altamont.—We are requested to state that Mrs. Pinhey will be unable to receive visitors this evening (Thursday), as she leaves Bombay by the next Mail steamer.

It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that Dr. Cooke, of the Poona Engineering College, will give a lecture this evening on Geology, and experiments with the electric light, in the rooms of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel.

Accommodation in the New High Court.—We have been asked to draw the attention of the Chief Justice to the fact that, at yesterday's sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in the new building, some European solicitors, for want of chairs, had to sit down on the steps to the barristers' platform. The Reporters of the Press are as badly off as ever, being unable to hear the most important part of the proceedings, namely, the remarks made from the Bench. This is a very unpleasant state of things after spending seventeen lakhs of the public money for the new law courts.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 15th March, was 52 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet and 7 tenths.

The *Bombay Gazette* is publishing a narrative of Sir Richard Temple's tour in Sind: the details are given of the wonderful ride from Jacobabad to the Bolan and back. The first instalment of the narrative occupies two columns. When completed, it should be sent to *Bell's Life* as an instance of wonderful physical endurance.—*Indian Daily News.*

Fatal fall.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Trimbuck Pursharam Street on view of the body of a Parsi girl, aged four years. Deceased, on the afternoon previous, fell downstairs and broke her neck. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Evading the liquor licence.—Soorab Sooroos, an Eranee Parsi and sherbet shopkeeper on the Falkland Road, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, before Mr. W. Webb, with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. The prisoner was convicted upon his own confession, and being an old offender, was fined Rs. 200.

Assault.—A Parsi, named Jewanjee Framjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two charges of assault, the first of assaulting a tramway conductor, named Abba Dajee, for which he was fined Rs. 5 or one week's rigorous imprisonment, and the other of assaulting and resisting a native police constable in the execution of his duty, for which he was fined Rs. 10, or fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft in the harbour.—Narayen Hirjee, Mohidin Abdool Kadur, Cassumkhan Mahomed Khan, Shaik Ismail Sulliman, and Balla Ebram, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of committing theft of forty-three bags of seeds of the value of Rs. 420, a portion the property of Messrs. Rimington and Co. and some of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co. The prisoners were boatmen and their accomplices, and the theft was committed while the bags of seed were in their boats for shipment. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, prisoner No. 2 to six weeks' similar imprisonment, and the other three to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Alleged charge of theft.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Peter Johnson, late a carriage examiner in the service of the G. I. P. R. Company, stationed at Bori Bandar, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Henry Davitt, whom he charges with theft of a pipe, walking stick, and a tobacco pouch of the collective value of Rs. 7, the property of complainant. The accused is alleged to have snatched the above articles away from the person of complainant while walking together on the Esplanade on the 4th instant. As complainant had known Davitt for some time he thought that he would return the articles on the following day, but he failed to do so; complainant has since discovered that Davitt sold the pipe to another man for one rupee.

His Excellency Sergio de Souza, the Governor of Damaun, has been authorized by the Goa Government to proceed to Bombay to arrange for the purchase of a number of steam tugs by which communication is to be maintained between Pangim and the several provinces for the use of passengers.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of a little compilation called "Guide to office clerks." After a perusal, we find in it many subjects that will prove useful to the class for which it is intended. It appears to be carefully prepared, and we can recommend it to those who may require such a work.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOP-SHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's Troopship Malabar, Captain John F. G. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 11th, Queenstown 16th, Malta 26th February, and Suez 4th March.

During the voyage there was one birth; and a marriage took place on board between the school master and school mistress of the 78th Highlanders.

The Malabar brought 44 officers, 7 ladies, and 4 children; and also 1,135 men (the 78th Highlanders), 58 women, and 57 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Major and Mrs Richardson, R A
Major and Mrs Hume, R A
,, ,, Kinsman and 4 children, R A
Lieut Kemball, R A
,, Turner, ,,
,, Jackson, ,,
2nd Lieut Crabbe, 3rd Hussars
,, Davis, 2-15th Regt

2nd Lieut Burne, 1-17th Regt
,, Cotton, 43rd
,, Nason, 44th
,, Callaghan, 68th ,,
Lieut Yates, West Indian Regt
Surgeon Major Jaydowski, A M D
Surg Davy, A M D
Capt Roupell, 70th Regt

H. M. S. 78th Highlanders.

Lieut-Col A E Warred
Major J Mackenzie
,, Forbes
Capt Smith
,, Murray
,, and Mrs Graham
,, Kirwan
,, Alexander
,, Waugh
Lieut Sheward
,, Sandeman
,, MacDougall
,, Hatton
Lieut Roberts, 81st Regt
First Class Vet Surg Dawson, M D
Surg Major Waters, A M D
Conductor and Mrs Regar, Ord Dept

Sub Lieut Halkett
2nd Lieut Jameson
,, Barlow
,, Davidson
,, R G Campbell
,, Hume
,, Mackintosh
,, Fraser
,, Christopher
Adjt Harvey
Quarter Master P Campbell
Pay Master Hewson
School Mistress Wells, 75th Regt
Wife of Lieut Beauclerk, R E
Miss Moor, daughter of Lt Moore.

DINNER TO MR. GIBBS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On Tuesday evening H. E. the Governor entertained Mr. Gibbs, whose tenure of office as a Member of Council expires on the 7th of April, at a farewell banquet, to which were invited not only all the heads of departments but a large number of the leading non-official citizens of Bombay. After dinner, the Governor gave the toast of the Queen-Empress, and then proposed the health of the guest of the evening.

After some preliminary observations regarding the gap which Mr. Gibbs' departure would cause in the social and political circles of Bombay, the Governor proceeded to briefly review Mr. Gibbs' public career. In 1854, Mr. Gibbs was honoured by being selected by Sir Bartle Frere to be Judicial Assistant in Sind, which was virtually to be Minister of Justice on a small scale, while thus serving he rendered much help during the Mutinies of 1857, all which was acknowledged by Sir Bartle Frere. As Political Assistant he rendered services to General John Jacob, which the General acknowledged before proceeding to take command of the Cavalry in the Persian Expedition. In 1860, Mr. Gibbs was selected by Sir George Clerk to be head of the Income Tax Commission in the city of Bombay, and received the acknowledgments of the Chamber of Commerce, European, of the Bombay Association, Native, of his Colleagues on the Commission a mixed body, European and native, for the manner in which the tax had been assessed and collected. In 1865, he was appointed to the important district judgeship of Poona, with which office was joined the political supervision of the Sirdars of the Deccan, whose lasting gratitude he earned by his friendly and sympathetic counsel. In 1866, he was appointed to the High Court, where he was esteemed by the bench, the bar, and the public as a sound, learned, and industrious judge. He was the first Civil Servant who sat on the Original Side of the Court. On his departure he received valedictory addresses from the bar, both European and native. Both then and subsequently he contributed greatly to the raising of the character and status of the Native Judiciary and the Native Bar. He also helped to keep the relations harmonious between the High Court and the Government. In 1870, he was appointed by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to be Vice-Chancellor of the University. How well he filled that post is shown by the recent address presented to him in Convocation, by the memorial of him in the shape of an addition to the University Library, and by the progress of the University whereby in a few years the numbers of graduates have been more than doubled, the numbers of matriculated students trebled, and the amount of private endowments also trebled. Further, his assistance had been specially valuable respecting the relations of the University with Government, the working of its independent constitution, the encouragement of the study of natural and physical science. He had also caused the influence of the University to extend to all branches of the national education in the interior of the country. In the department of Archæology he was the proposer and promoter of the Archæological Survey under Mr. Burgess, and of the antiquarian work being edited by Mr. Fleet. In 1870, he was made Member of Council, that is a Member of the Government of Bombay. Since then he had taken much part in legislation, in framing of laws for the benefit of the city of Bombay, such as those relating to the Municipality, to the Port Trust, to Vaccination, to Tramways, of laws for the benefit of the interior of the country such as those relating to the Mamlutdars' Courts, to hereditary village offices (Wutuns), to village police, to district Municipalities—of laws for the benefit of the Presidency generally, such as those relating to prisons, to excise, to the codification of all our revenue laws and regulations. Allusion was made to his services during the late famine; he was commended for the way in which he had contributed to the smooth working of the administrative machinery of Government, and to the preservation of a conciliatory tone in the action of all the public departments. After alluding to the many social and private virtues of Mr. Gibbs, complimentary allusion was made to Mrs. Gibbs, whom the Governor described as "a lady who would long be remembered in Bombay not only by the happy, but more especially by the unhappy—a lady who was always instant and constant in all works of charity—ever fervent and assiduous to befriend the friendless, to tend the sick, to console the dying."

His Excellency concluded by proposing the health of James Gibbs with all the honours.

The toast was received with three hearty cheers and one cheer more, and a special cheer added for Mrs. Gibbs.

Mr. Gibbs, in reply, remarked that his friendship with Sir R. Temple had begun at Haileybury College, when Sir Richard was head of the term and he (Mr. Gibbs) was second to him; and, now that his official career was drawing to a close, he found their relative position was still maintained. He felt very grateful to His Excellency for the cordial recognition of his services that had been made that evening; but what had touched him most of all was the very kind way in which Sir Richard Temple had spoken of Mrs. Gibbs, than whom no one had ever left the shore of India with more sincere regret.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.—KESSOWJEE NAIK ORDERED TO PRODUCE HIS BOOKS.

The Advocate General, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, on behalf of Kessowjee Naik, appeared to argue against the rule *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Bayley on the 12th inst, requiring Kessowjee Naik to show cause why all his books in any wise relating to the dealings and transactions of the insolvents, or to their acts and conduct, should not be deposited with the Official Assignee or the Clerk of the Court. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Jardine, appeared on behalf of the Official Assignee in support of the rule.

The Advocate General stated that on the 15th ult. an order was made by Mr. Justice Bayley, under section 36 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act for the examination of Kessowjee Naik as the witness in the matter of Nursey Kessowjee and Co's insolvency. The examination had been postponed; but meantime an inspection of Kessowjee Naik's private accounts had been given at the office of his solicitors. Mr. Payne, solicitor, had however made an affidavit stating that he required an inspection of certain other books. To the learned gentleman the matter appeared to be independent of the affidavits filed, and it appeared to him to be a question of law whether the court had power to order Kessowjee Naik to deposit his books. The learned counsel contended that the court had no power to take away the books of a stranger from him or give them into the possession of the Official Assignee or any other officer. That power was only given to the courts in England under the Chancery Amendment Act; and it could be exercised only against a party to a suit or to proceedings pending before a court. Under no circumstances, even when an inspection was granted, did the court give power to an adversary to go through his opponent's books on a roving inspection. An inspection had been voluntarily given by Kessowjee Naik at the office of his solicitors; and apart from the rule, the question was whether the court had power to order Kessowjee Naik's books to be given to the Official Assignee. It was under section 36 of the Act that Kessowjee Naik had been directed to come up for examination in the matter of the insolvency. [Reads section 36 and other sections of the Act.]

The Commissioner—The order is under appeal.

The Advocate General said Mr. Justice Bayley had made an order that Kessowjee Naik could not appear by counsel at the examination; and that order had been appealed from. Referring to Kerr's book on "Discovery," the learned counsel read extract from a report of the case of the Queen of Portugal *vs.* Glyn (Clark and Finlayson, 446,) in which the whole of the law as to discovery was reviewed. So the rule was clearly laid down that his Lordship could not force a discovery out of a witness. Under the authority of that case, the applicant would not be entitled to even an inspection of Kessowjee Naik's books much less to take the books away from him. [Refers to sections of the Bankruptcy Act of 1849.]

The Commissioner made a remark which was inaudible at the great distance at which the wisdom of the Court officials has placed the Reporters' desk.

The Advocate General remarked that the power of taking away a stranger's books from him was not contemplated by the Legislature to be conferred upon the courts for a period of half a century. The learned advocate contended that the court had no power, whatever might be on the affidavits, to order the books of Kessowjee Naik to be deposited with the Official Assignee. An inspection had already been given *ex gratia* at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little; and his Lordship would see from the correspondence that Mr. Cleveland told the mehtas that, if any complaint had to be made, they were to speak it to him; and further, that no complaint had been made to him as to the mode of the examination of the books. The learned counsel argued that a witness might be called up for examination with his books; but be could not be ordered to give away his books to the Official Assignee or to any other officer.

Some discussion took place at this stage as to what occurred before Mr. Justice Bayley on a previous occasion. Mr. Lang affirmed that an inspection of the books was offered *ex gratia*, and that no order was made; while Mr. Macpherson urged that Mr. Lang had simply forestalled him; and that if the offer had not been made, an order would have been applied for and made.

The Advocate General then read at considerable length from the correspondence which had passed between the solicitors as well as from the affidavits filed in the matter.

The Commissioner, interposing, said his impression upon a perusal of the affidavits and the correspondence was that what was intended by the order of Mr. Justice Bayley was to facilitate the examination of Kessowjee Naik by allowing an inspection of his books before he came up for examination. The real question appeared to his Lordship to be that which the Advocate General had stated, namely, whether it was competent to the court to order the books to be deposited with the Official Assignee.

The Advocate General—I won't say another word.

Mr. Lang also argued at some length against the rule.

Mr. Macpherson, speaking in support of the rule, said he quite agreed that the real question before the court was whether it was competent to his Lordship to order the books to be deposited. Now, the learned counsel argued that Kessowjee Naik was not a witness, pure and simple, but that, in this instance, he was in the position of a defendant. The learned counsel read the affidavit of Mr. Payne, solicitor, on which the rule was issued. It was stated that a debit of thirty-one lakhs due by Kessowjee Naik had been turned into a credit balance of one lakh due to him. There was reason to believe that he controlled all the important dealings of his son's firm; and the object of the Official Assignee in obtaining the order was to elicit out of Kessowjee Naik's own mouth what could be made the foundation for a suit against him. It was to ascertain from him where the insolvents' estate was and whether he was not a large debtor to the estate. That being so, the learned counsel confidently submitted that his learned friend's arguments had no application here, for Kessowjee was not summoned as an ordinary witness but was ordered under section 36, on the motion of the Official Assignee, to be examined to ascertain whether he was not a debtor to the insolvents' estate. There had been a fraudulent manipulation of the accounts between Kessowjee and the insolvents which required to be cleared up; and it was expected that when the matter was cleared up Kessowjee would be found to be a large debtor to the estate.

The Commissioner made some remarks which were inaudible at the Reporters' table.

Mr. Macpherson remarked that Kessowjee Naik was not summoned as an ordinary witness, but was ordered to appear before the court under a special section for the purpose of eliciting from him matter which would be used as the foundation for a suit to be subsequently instituted against him. It was wrong to assume he was only an ordinary witness.

The Commissioner, as far as we could hear, was understood to ask if Mr. Macpherson had any authority.

Mr. Macpherson said he could find no authority beyond that of a case in which an order similar to the one applied for was made by Mr. Justice Bayley, and of which the Clerk would show his Lordship a note. The present was a much stronger case.

The Commissioner—You admit that, unless you take him (Kessowjee) out of the category of an ordinary witness, you cannot support the rule.

Mr. Macpherson—I quite admit that. (Cites a case in 11th Bengal Law Reports, appendix.) Justice Pontifex there held that a witness, examined under section 36, was entitled to appear by solicitor and counsel, which an ordinary witness would not be. The ordinary principle could not apply to such a witness.

The Commissioner—You are unable to show any authority.

Mr. Macpherson admitted he had no authority to cite.

The Commissioner made some remarks, which were mostly inaudible, to the effect that, on the learned counsel's own showing, his Lordship was unable to make the rule absolute. No order was made as to costs; and the rule granted by Mr. Justice Bayley on the 12th inst. was discharged.

RE HAMILTON MAXWELL AND W. G. HALL.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an interim order for six months, saying that a decree had been passed against his clients, but that execution was stayed until that day. He did not think there was any opposition.

The Commissioner granted an interim order for six months.

Mr. Lang mentioned that Mr. Hall wished to ask for leave to proceed to England. He would probably return before the hearing; but at any rate Mr. Maxwell would be in Bombay all the time.

The Commissioner made no formal order, but said he saw no objection to Mr. Hall's going under the circumstances mentioned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the prizes to be distributed by H. E. the Governor on Saturday afternoon:—

No. 1—The Governor's Prizes, Rs. 200.
1st Prize (Silver Cup) Rs. 100 Lieut. A. Smith.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 50 Sergt. G. Peaker.
3rd ,, ,, ,, 30 Vol. G. Mellor.
4th ,, ,, 20 Vol. W. Stevens.

No. 2—The Commandant's Prizes, Rs. 100.
1st Prize (Silver Cup) Rs. 50 Capt. Wyer.
2nd ,, ,, 20 Lance Corpl. Eyres.
3rd ,, ,, 15 Sergt. Peaker.
4th ,, ,, 10 Sergt. Nicholson.
5th ,, ,, 5 Sergt. Melvin.

No. 3—The Major's Prizes, Rs. 100.
1st Prize (Silver Cup) Rs. 40 Sergt. Nicholson.
2nd ,, ,, 20 Capt. Wyer.
3rd ,, ,, 15 Sergt. Melvin.
4th ,, ,, 10 Pte. Crow.
5th ,, ,, 10 Lieut. Phillips.
6th ,, ,, 5 Corpl. Jeffries.

No. 4—The Adjutant's Prizes, Rs. 50.
1st Prize (Claret Jug) Rs. 30 Sergt. Josh. Turner.
2nd ,, ,, 15 Corpl. Thacker.
3rd ,, ,, 5 Sergt. Smith.

No. 5—Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Prize, Rs. 50.
1st Prize (Silver Cup) Rs. 50 Lance Corpl. Mull.

No. 6—The Officers' Prizes, Rs 200.
1st Prize (Silver Cup) Rs. 50 Vol. A Murray.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 40 Vol. Kinsman.
3rd ,, ,, ,, 30 Sergt. G. Peaker.
4th ,, ,, 20 Sergt. Herbert.
5th ,, ,, 10 Vol. W. Stevens.
6th ,, ,, 10 Corpl. C. Hall.
7th ,, ,, 10 Vol. Hensley.
8th ,, ,, 10 Lieut. A Smith.
9th ,, ,, 5 Vol. J Sharpe.
10th ,, ,, 5 Corpl. Morris.
11th ,, ,, 5 Vol. MacLaggan.
12th ,, ,, 5 Vol. Laing.

No. 7—The All Comers' Prizes, Rs. 200.
1st Prize (Silver Cup) Rs. 50 Volunteer A Murray.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 40 Sergt. Herbert.
3rd ,, Cash ,, 30 Pte. Anna Sawant.
4th ,, ,, ,, 20 Pte. Harriott, 7th Fusiliers.
5th ,, ,, ,, 15 Corpl. Hall.
6th ,, ,, ,, 15 Capt. Baker.
7th ,, ,, ,, 10 Col. Sergt Jeffries.
8th ,, ,, ,, 10 Vol. Hensley.
9th ,, ,, ,, 10 Lieut. A Smith.

No. 8—Mr. Glover's Prizes, Rs. 100.
1st Prize (Silver Cup) Rs. 30 Sergt. F. R. Thomson.
2nd ,, ,, 25 Col. Sergt. Melvin.
3rd ,, ,, 20 Col. Sergt. Jeffries.
4th ,, ,, 15 Corpl. Hall.
5th ,, ,, 10 Sergt. J. Herbert.

No. 9—Mr. Tom Cias' Prize, Rs. 100.
1st Prize (Meerschaum Pipe) Col. Sergt. Melvin.

No. 10—Asquith and Lord's Prizes, Rs. 100.
1st Prize (Silver Cup) Rs. 40 Vol. Louis Frank.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 25 Lance Corpl. Eyres.
3rd ,, ,, 20 Vol. Warne.
4th ,, ,, 15 Sergt. F. R. Thomson.

No. 11—Mr. Jas P. Watson's Prize, Rs. 100.
1st Prize (Gold Guard) Rs. 100 Vol. Louis Frank.

No. 12—Messrs. Favre Leuba's Prize, Rs. 110.
1st Prize (Silver Watch) Rs. 110 Lance Corpl. Eyres.

No. 13—Treacher & Co.'s Prize, Rs. 150.
1st Prize (Silver Cup) Corpl. Freeman.

No. 14—Mr. Hensley's Prize, Rs. 25.
1st Prize. (Carbine) Lieut. A. Smith.

No. 15—Mr. Maclean's Prizes, Rs. 100.
1st Prize (Silver Cup) Rs. 30 Vol. MacLaggan.
2nd ,, ,, 20 ,, N. Devlin.
3rd ,, ,, 15 Lieut Little.
4th ,, ,, 10 Lance Corpl Fowler.
5th ,, ,, 10 Sergt. Smith.
6th ,, ,, 5 Sergt. Jas Brebner.
7th ,, ,, 5 Vol. J. Irvine.
8th ,, ,, 5 Vol. Kinsman.

No. 16—The Instructors' Prizes, Rs. 60.
1st Prize Rs. 30 Sergt. Inst Walsh.
2nd ,, ,, 20 Sergt. Inst Crofts.
3rd ,, ,, 10 Sergt. Major Abbott.

No. 17—Prizes for the N. C. Officers and Privates of the 8th, 9th and 21st N. I., Rs. 50.
1st Prize Rs. 20 Naique Tatha Curlay.
2nd ,, ,, 15 Pte Naroo Serwadker.
3rd ,, ,, 10 ,, Shaik Dawood.
4th ,, ,, 5 ,, Ithoo Moiaker.

No. 18—The Maxwell Cup.
G. Company B. V. R.

No. 20.—Mr. Bouneviallé's Prize, Rs. 100.
1st Prize Rs. 100 (E. P. Tea Service) Vol. Mellor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

MORTGAGE OF THE MILLS TO SIR MUNGULDASS.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Tuesday last at its registered office, 31, Elphinstone Circle, to consider a resolution to sanction a mortgage of the company to Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I., and Messrs. Morarbhoy Vizbhoocundas and Hurjeevundas Bhowanbhoy for the sum of five lakhs of rupees for the purpose of discharging the liabilities of the company, such mortage to be for a term of three years and to carry interest at 12 per cent. per annum and to contain the terms stipulated for in an agreement of the 6th March 1879. Messrs. Khooshall Ghellabhoy and Co., the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, agreeing to give up to the company one-half the commission payable to them under the memorandum and articles of association until the mortgage should be paid off. Mr. M. R. de Quadros, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, assistant to the secretaries, read the notice convening the meeting and the proposed agreement of mortgage.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said.—We have called you here to-day to ask your sanction to a loan of five lakhs of rupees which we have arranged for with Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., and others on the security of the mills. The loan is for three years at 12 per cent. per annum. The rate of interest is no doubt high, but the transaction is one which is attended by some risk to the lenders; and in the present depressed state of mill property, and the want of confidence generally prevailing, it was not possible to arrange a loan on better terms. Sir Munguldas was not at all anxious to make the advance; if he were, he need not have asked us to call you together and lay before you the terms of the agreement, as the directors had full power to mortgage the mill property. If you think that a loan on better terms can be obtained elsewhere, you are quite at liberty to refuse your sanction to the proposed loan; and we shall have to pay only the lawyers' bill of costs. The lenders, in the interest of the shareholders, suggested that the agents should forego one-half their commission, as also the compensation amounting to Rs. 51,000 which they are entitled to should the company go into liquidation before the maturity of this loan; and the agents have willingly agreed to forego the same, as they fully believe that, if the loan be not taken and the company be now put into liquidation, the shareholders shall lose everything. Mill property must improve in value, and when it does, the directors will be in a position to raise funds by the sale of the unallotted shares held by the company. The directors are particularly anxious to discharge all the liabilities of the old company and to have an assignment of the mills executed by the old to the new company, and as these liabilities will be shortly falling due, and as in the present unsatisfactory state of business depositors are not willing to renew their deposits, there is no other remedy than to mortgage the mills and raise monies thereon. The total liabilities of the mills are, I understand, about 6½ lakhs, and on the other hand, the stores and goods in hand are worth 1½ lakhs.

Mr. Smith, solicitor for Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, said.—I am instructed by Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy and the other lenders to say that they were very reluctant to become parties to this loan and only yielded to pressure brought to bear upon them by the company's friends. Considering the general depreciation of mill property both in this and other countries, and the unsuccessful way in which most spinning companies in Bombay are managed, the lenders insisted upon stringent conditions to which the directors have agreed as fair and reasonable, and which the directors could have carried out without the shareholders' sanction. The lenders have no interest in the company and its business, and wish to treat them as fairly and openly as possible, and to challenge all objections which can be made to the transaction; and they therefore stipulated that the shareholders' sanction must be obtained. As far as the company are concerned, the lenders have really been working for their interests as they have insisted on the agents paying the shareholders one-half their commission for the purpose of liquidating in part the interest due on the mortgage. This will amount to Rs. 16,000 a year. The interest to be paid by the company will be reduced to 9 per cent. per annum. Secondly, the lenders have insisted upon Rs. 3,25,000 of the money which they advance being applied towards payment of the company's debts. If the lenders had thought there would have been any objections to the loan, they would not have consented to become parties to the agreement. At the special request of the directors, Sir Mungaldass has foregone his claim to future interest up to the end of the three years in case his mortgage is paid off when the company is being wound up by the court. But this modification is subject to the approval of one of the lenders, who has gone to Bhavnagar. The shareholders can sanction the arrangement or not as they please; and I am particularly requested to say that if they do not sanction it Sir Mungaldass and the other lenders will be only too glad to be freed from the transaction altogether.

Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy, an auditor of the company, advised the shareholders to agree to the proposed mortgage as one beneficial to them.

In answer to Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Mody, Mr. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, one of the agents, said that he would find the working capital in future.

The chairman remarked that, if the mill was wound up, the agents would be the greatest sufferers, for they would have to give up to the lenders the whole of the Rs. 51,000 to which they were entitled under the deed; and besides they agreed to give up Rs.16,000 a year, the amount of one half their commission, until the loan was paid off.

It was then proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Tapidass Varjdass, "that the agreement dated the 6th day of March 1879 and made between the company of the first part, Mich. R. de Quadros, Moorarjee Toolsidass, and Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, three directors of the company of the second part, and Sir Mungldass Nuthoobhoy Knight, C. S. I., Morarbhoy Vizbhookundass and Hurjeewandass Bhowanbhoy of the third part, be sanctioned and approved, and that the directors be and they are authorized to execute to Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, Morarbhoy Vizbhookundass, and Hurjeewandass Bhowanbhoy, a mortgage of the mill buildings and premises, machinery, stores, and cotton belonging to the company to secure the repayment to them by the company of the sum of rupees five lacs at the expiration of three years from the date of the mortgage together with interest thereon payable quarterly at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, such mortgage to be in accordance with the terms of the agreement and to contain such clause or clauses as counsel may consider advisable for the purpose of securing to the lenders their charge on stores and cotton. Provided that in the event of the company being wound up, in consequence of its being unable to pay its debts the lenders shall not be entitled to receive any sum in respect of future interest which would have accrued due subsequently to the date of the discharge of the principal moneys and interest outstanding under the mortgage."

The proposition was carried unanimously; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE MASSACRE AT MANDALAY.

(*Correspondent of the Englishman.*)

MANDALAY, MARCH 3.

I THINK I informed you that the way King Thee Baw dispatched his jealous brothers was by piecemeal, and the work of destruction lasted for several days, or rather nights. I was unable to give you a definite account of who were the real victims of the young King's displeasure when I sent my last despatch; but I have since heard from a reliable source, that the entire number of those killed was fifty eight, old and young. The two Menghees are not among the slaughtered, and the mother and sister of the refugee princes in your city have been spared. This is partly attributable to the timely remonstrance of Mr. Shaw, our Resident. The two ministers are still in confinement, but no sentence of death has been passed on them.

I need not tell you how sad and crestfallen the Prime Minister (the Kin Woon) look since all these dreadful massacres have taken place, and he would no doubt gladly resign his place if he could. The chief Queen, or the dowager, as she is more commonly known, has locked herself up, since her son-in-law has told her to leave "State affairs" alone; she is dreadfully alarmed at the turn which affairs have taken.

It was reported the other day that the King had taken to liquor; but this has been contradicted and I have heard nothing since. His recent actions certainly prove him to be a man of excitable passions, and surrounded as he is by young scape graces, and kept aloof from his aged councillors, he has carried matters to extremes. The check he has received from the Resident, through the Prime Minister, has however brought him to his senses, and although there is a great deal of bounce, I can see plainly he is coming round.

I have learnt that the principal actors in the late slaughter upon the unfortunate princes were men who have recently been promoted by the new King, *viz.* the Myodabo's son, a young fellow who is a constant companion of Thee-Baw's, the Town-dawy-bow, and the Pha Woon. The last named butcher was lately in charge of the Kings "marine," but is now chief magistrate and superintendent of royal police. In addition to the titles that I have mentioned, I should suggest one more for him, namely royal butcher. The King's commands were carried out faithfully by these men, night after night, while the King was amusing himself within doors with his profligate companions.

SHAH DOWLAH'S MOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent in the *Akhbar A'm* (Peoples' News Journal) an Urdu weekly pice paper published at Lahore, and widely circulated throughout the Punjab, sends a most startling news of a barbarous and cruel practice obtaining in this Province. Somewhere near Goojrat or Jhelum is the shrine of one fakir called "Shah Dowlah," whose memory is held in great reverence by the masses of that district. Ignorant women (generally Mahomedan) who are not blessed with children up to the age when women of the European countries think of matrimony, take a solemn but unnatural vow to offer up their first-born male to the shrine of "Shah Dowlah," if blessed with children. When children are born to some of these much-to-be-pitied women, the first-born male is, to keep up the vow, taken to the above-named shrine and handed over to the custodians of that shrine. These rascally custodians immediately commence their works of torture. By some process, either by the appliance of wooden or iron caps or by some other mode, the baby's head is not allowed to grow up to its natural dimensions, and the grown up ghastly figure with a very small head on its slender shoulders, is the outcome of this most barbarous treatment. He is carried about from place to place in the Punjab by a rascally set of beggars called *Mojawars*, for the sole purpose of obtaining alms from the public by exciting people's compassion for their wretched captive. This creature is called *Dowlehshah ka chooha* (Shah Dowlah's mouse), owing to the ludicrously small head it bears. It cannot talk rationally, and is more like a brute than a human being. The correspondent in the above mentiond paper of 26th Feb. calls the practice more horrible than that of *Suttee*, and if what he states is true, the matter should at once be taken up by our humane Government, and a sifting enquiry held into the whole affair.

The Government need not be nervous of interfering with the religious prejudices of the people. In this fag end of the nineteeth century, the existence of such a practice is a shame to the fair name of civilization.

Multan, 8th March 1879. R. R.

*** We print our correspondent's letter *verbatim*, but we cannot believe but that there is considerable exaggeration in the story.—ED. *C. and M. G.*

OPENING OF THE MAYO HALL AT SHAHABAD.

AT the opening of the Mayo Hall at Shahabad, His Excellency the Viceroy, in replying to the address read to him, said, that it was just seven years ago that the people in all parts of this country were filled with grief and horror at the news that one of India's wisest and worthiest Viceroys—in the fulness of his high faculties which had been unsparingly devoted to the highest purposes—in the plenitude of his career of progress and increasingly appreciated ability—in the very act of performing a self-imposed task which conspicuously illustrated the greatness and humanity of his character—had been suddenly smitten and had met his death by the treacherous hand of an obscure assassin. During his lifetime, and more especially during the difficult and anxious period of that portion of his life which had been devoted to India, he had encountered more than the share of obloquy which usually attached to great men in his position, and which, in this country, had to be encountered to a much greater extent than in Great Britain. The judgment of posterity, although not always rapid, was generally just, but in this case it was both one and the other. It would be remembed that during the lifetime of Cæsar and Pompey, sharp words and indeed sharp blows were frequently exchanged, with a view to solve the question which of the two was the greater man but in vain. Eventually, posterity settled the difficulty, and the result of it was that while we called all our big dogs Cæsar, we called our little dogs Pompey (laughter). But, to be serious, the recognition of the worth and value of Lord Mayo's life was as instantaneous and as startling as the sad and sudden termination of it. The universal outbrust of horror and grief throughout the country had been already so eloquently and touchingly described by Lord Mayo's learned biographer, that it was unnecessary for him to dwell on that subject; but he might say he had frequently been told that in Calcutta in those days of mourning men might have been seen moving about slowly and carefully and speaking in whispers, as if they felt they were in presence of the dead—so deep spread and universal was the grief at the loss sustained. And when the occasion arose for a tribute to be paid to his memory the feeling was so spontaneous and widespread that the friends of the deceased nobleman could not but acknowledge that Lord Mayo's monument had already been built and his memory enshrined in the hearts of the people of India. Those who had assembled at Allahabad to consider the best means of erecting a monument to the memory of the man where whole life had been one of usefulness, were of opinion that the monument should be one which would be not only useful in itself, but of benefit to the public. At that time it appeared that a Town Hall would be the most useful memorial; the scheme for one was at once set on foot and the people of Allahabad had now an excellent Town Hall. The meeeting then held was of a representative character. It was composed of officials and non-officials, of persons of diffierent classes and all creeds, and His Excellency now learnt with satisfaction that the public uses to which this building was to be devoted were as catholic as was the nature of that statesman to whose memory it was dedicated. The building itself might not be an ideal of perfection in an æsthetic point of view, but there was nevertheless much in it to be admired, and there could be no doubt it would be found very useful. He understood moreover that the Memorial had had to struglgle with many pecuniary difficulties, all of which had now been overcome without very great efforts on the part of his friend, not, however, and, had it not been for the unceasing interest that gentleman had taken in, and the frequent and active assistance he had given towards the progress and completion of the building, it was probable none of the spectators would be present under the noble roof which now covered them. The assistance rendered by others, Colonel Fraser, Mr. Bayne, and the other gentlemen whom Mr. Allen had mentioned, should also not be forgotten. And, last though not least, His Excellency had heard, within the past half hour, of the assistance given by two native gentlemen towards the completion of the Memorial, in the shape of two splendid gates, which he hoped would long stand as a proof of their munificence, and for himself he would say that he should always look back with pride and pleasure and with feelings of sincere satisfaction at his having been able to assist in the crowning of the edifice of a work so eminently and worthily representing the public spirit and social union of the people of the North-Western Provinces, and so honourably dedicated to the memory of his esteemed friend and predecessor Lord Mayo. It was well known that the scheme for the enlargement of provincial responsiblity in financial and administrative matters which the present Government of India was anxious to carry through and which he himself so thoroughly approved, was one which had been inaugurated by Lord Mayo, and threfore, he would say that the memory of that great administrator could scarcely have been more worthily preserved or more fitly perpetuated than by the erection of a public building —one of the best of its kind to be seen in India, bestowed on the public in the capital of one of these great provinces —kingdoms they would be in any other part of the world— in the efficient administration of which might be recognised traces of his great genius, and whose resources now were receiving the fullest development under the able administrative policy inaugurated by him. His Excellency concluded by returning his warmest thanks for the cordiality of his reception and declared the building open.

The above is but a brief summary of a very interesting eloquent address much of which has been unfortunately lost, owing partly to the acoustic properties of the Town Hall being defective, and partly to be rather inconvenient position assigned to Press on the occasion.—*Englishman.*

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.............£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercia towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and ever other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have
13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints,
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

PRICE LIST OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &c.

MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY & SONS'

	Per 1 Doz. Qts.	Per 2 doz. Pints.
WHITE.		
Neszmelyer, 1868	at Rs. 16	at Rs. 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868.	" 19	
Schomlauer Auslese 1868	" 22	
RED.		
Szegzarder 1862	" 13	" 14
Ofner Adlersberger 1862	" 16	
Karlowitzer 1868	" 16	
Erlauer, 1868	" 16	" 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	" 19	" 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January 1879.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 3 0 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. " 60 0 per hhd.
Kilderkins. " 30 0 per kild.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1809.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£2,000,000
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS (exclusive of above capital).............£2,711,876
LIFE REVENUE for the year 1877.............£ 434,250

THE SURPLUS FUND in 1875 amounted to £253,322 which yielded from 1½ to upwards of 2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, according to the duration of the policy.

The next division will be made as at 31st December 1880.
Table of Rates for Rs. 1,000 payable at death.

Age.	Without profits.	Age.	With profits.
20	Rs. 25 6	20	Rs. 29 3
25	" 27 2	25	" 31 3
30	" 29 7	30	" 33 14
35	" 32 7	35	" 37 5
40	" 35 14	40	" 41 4
45	" 40 3	45	" 46 3
50	" 46 6	50	" 53 5

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RESERVE FUND and Suspense Account (exclusive of Capital).............£1,697,248
FIRE REVENUE for 1877.............£ 967,128
Risks of all descriptions insured at current rates.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Agents for both Branches.
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... "	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin... "	4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... "	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
" 1872 ....£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adul and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum Street.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	0
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	8
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

LADIES GOING HOME
WILL FIND ALL THAT THEY REQUIRE FOR
THE VOYAGE AT
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' TRAVELLING OUTFITS
MADE AT A VERY SHORT NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,
In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.
From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS.
Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS.
In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.
We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. O stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.
Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.
DISCOVERED and SO NAMED, A.D., 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.
Pleasant to the Taste—Nature's Brain and Nerve Invigorator.

The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Functional Derangements, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

PHOSPHODYNE
Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

In Large Bottles at 4s. 6d. each.
DR. ROBERT D. LALOR, BAY HOUSE,
32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W.
The Sole Proprietor and Originator of PHOSPHODYNE.

BASE PIRACY.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being advertised in the Newspaper Papers of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of DR. LALOR'S PROSPECTUS (published A.D. 1864), and four of his TESTIMONIALS, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870; (copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus) sent post free.) The genuine PHOSPHODYNE bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

The name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA, Bangalore; LLEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai, and all Medicine Vendors.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.
The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED ON ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WETNURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.
This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.
Under the form of a "BON-BON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—
SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co., ditto.
CORFIELD & Co., ditto.
BARRIE & Co., Madras,
TREACHER & Co., Bombay,
GLASGOW,
All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England,

For Sale at this Office,
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
MARCH 1879:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ¼ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.

THE GUIDE contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.
Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
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Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaon State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and Joack.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
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Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
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Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
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Routes by Steamers.
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Scale of Fares of Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.
Bombay.........Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.......Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.......Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.........G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.........Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.........Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.......Refreshment Room
Secunderabad...Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS.
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.
Beware of Useless Imitations.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia:

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacie may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.
For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness, of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork for the bottle.

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Enriches the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System, Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties, and Thoroughly recruits and re-establishes the General Bodily Health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Imperfect Nutrition, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Best Known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements of either sex.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by all Chemists Throughout the Globe, in Cases at 10s. 6d., or in Family Cases containing One Dozen 10s. 6d., Cases, at £5.

Wholesale Agents.—For Bombay, D. S. KEMP & Co.; Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., R. SCOTT, THOMSON & Co., Limited; Rangoon, E. GILLON & Co., Lahore; Ceylon, J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo; Madras, BARRIE & Co.

CAUTION.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation bearing a similar name. Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be immediately instituted against any person selling a Fraudulent Imitation of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne, from this date.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" to their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads; and that with every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well approved as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a most painful nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS"

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is by a new special process produced from the fresh Livers in exceptional purity, free from the indigestible fats inherent in other sorts; [illegible] no chemical but only mechanical operations entering into Peter Moller's New Improved process.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The *Daily News'* Correspondent at the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, writes to that Journal of September 12th, 1878, in reference to the several exhibitors of Cod Liver Oil. "At the head of the Exhibitors of this product is PETER MOLLER, of Christiania, and New York. His Factory is in the Lofoten Isles. All the year round he employs there 30 men and 20 women, and in the fishing season from 300 to 400 extra hands. [illegible] NO TASTE OF ANY SORT."

THE GOLD MEDAL.—The only one awarded in this class, makes the FOURTEENTH PRIZE which has been granted by MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL since the London Exhibition, 1862, in competition with the whole world, and all the principal International Exhibitions.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the sole inventor, [illegible] must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, [illegible]—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, [illegible]"

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. [illegible]"

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

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HAVE established a Factory at SEVILLE, Spain, where they manufacture THE SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE, under Patent from H.M. Alfonso XII. King of Spain.

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MOIR'S SOUPS in TINS are Unrivalled,
MOIR'S SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES in TINS are made of the Fruit, as labelled, and Purest Refined Sugar.
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MOIR'S ANCHOVY PASTE,
MOIR'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY,
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MOIR'S SARDINES (Sone Brand),
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THREE PRIZE MEDALS.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. [illegible]

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, [illegible] Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head is the centre, and the British Government stamp affixed.

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ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. [illegible] In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, [illegible] Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES are daily being effected in cases of *Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c., &c.*, by

DR. DE ROOS,
WORLD FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,
[illegible]

HOW TO PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES OF LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and safe means. [illegible]

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. [illegible]

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
[illegible]

PREVENTABLE DISEASES.—APPALLING FACT.— [illegible]

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its causes stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? [illegible]

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. [illegible]

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. [illegible]"—*European Mail*, Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it; the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. [illegible]"

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. [illegible]"

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. [illegible]"

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to castor oil and other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or indigestion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. [illegible] Chicken-Pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of all poisonous matter. Obnoxious Results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—Eno's FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, OR FRUIT POWDER.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 28.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. Briggs will this day four weeks call attention to the Indian import duties upon cotton goods, and move a resolution.

THE ZULU WAR.

The Marquis of Hartington inquired if the Government had received further telegrams from Madeira.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the only further telegram he had recevid was one from Sir H. Bulwer, giving the names of the officers and men of the colonial and European forces who had been ascertained to have been killed at Isandula. There were fifty-eight names and they would be communicated at once to the press.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Fawcett called attention to the inadequate control now exercised over the expenditure of the revenues of India; and moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the operation of 'The Government of India Act, 1858,' and the other Acts amending the same."

THE ZULU WAR.

(*Times*, February 27.)

Major-General the Hon. H. H. Clifford, V. C., C. B., leaves England to-day in the transport Spain for South Africa to take up an appointment on the Staff of Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, K. C. B. Entering the army in 1846, General Clifford served throughout the Caffre war of 1852-3 with the Rifle Brigade, and was present at the battle of Boem Platz. He accompanied his battalion to the Crimea, at the outbreak of the Eastern campaign of 1854, and, being appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Buller, served in that capacity during the early part of the war and subsequently as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of the Light Division. He received the Victoria Cross for conspicuous courage at Inkermann, where, by killing two Russians with his own sword, he saved the life of a private. As Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the China Expeditionary Force, General Clifford was present at the operations before and taking of Canton in 1857, and received the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In addition to the Victoria Cross, General Clifford is in possession of medals for the Cape, the Crimean, and China wars, he is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, of the Medjidie, and a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

The *Nord* says that the documents recently published by the English Government with regard to affairs in Central Asia did not fully explain whether England had promised Russia to respect the independence of Afghanistan; but, the maintenance of this independence being understood in the arrangements determined some years ago between the two Powers, and nothing having since occurred to disturb these arrangements, it is, in the opinion of the *Nord*, perfectly natural that the preservation of the independence of Afghanistan should remain a settled thing. There is, indeed, continues the *Nord*, an understanding to this effect between the two Governments, and the *Gazette de St. Petersbourg* informs us that Lord Salisbury has declared to the Russian Ambassador that her Majesty's Government has no designs whatever upon the independence of Afghanistan.

BRITISH AGENTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Some time ago Mr. Seton Karr, late Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, stated that Amir Shere Ali Khan had never expressed his readiness to receive agents of the British Government at Kabul or elsewhere. Mr. Seton Karr was able to say this with certainty, as all communications with the Amir were conducted by himself as Foreign Secretary. Though aware that Mr. Seton Karr's memory deceived him in the matter, as might well be the case at this distance of time, it appeared to me that what the Amir might or might not have said ten years ago imported little to the questions now pending between him and ourselves. It did not, therefore, seem worth while to question Mr. Seton Karr's statement until I observed that his authority was used at a public meeting in London and that his statement was quoted in the Press.

I was confidentially employed by Lord Mayo on the occasion of the meeting with Amir Shere Ail Khan at Umballa. I kept full memoranda of everything that occured, and these with copies of official reports, semi-official notes, and other papers that passed through my hands are now before me.

Mr. Seton Karr should be cognizant of what passed between myself and the Amir or his Wazir on various occasions during the Umballa meeting, for I embodied the results of my interviews in official reports, dated the 29th of March, the 3rd of April, and the 4th of April, 1869. In the last of these, which was a summary of my entire proceedings, I gave an abstract of the results of private interviews with the Amir or Wazir on the 26th of March (before the Viceroy's arrival), the 27th, 29th, 30th, and the 31st of March, the 1st of April (three interviews), the 2nd of April (several interviews), and the 3rd of April. These reports were not evidently before Mr. Seton Karr when he made the statement which I now write to correct. In the first of them is the following passage:—

"He (the Amir) is open to any proposition for securing his northern border; while doubtful of any Russian power for aggression for some years to come, still thinks precautions should be taken; would construct forts on his own part or under our superintendence and admit European garrisons if ever desired; would gladly see an agent or engineer superintendent there (in Balkh), Herat, or anywhere but actually in Kabul, which might lead to the supposition of his being a puppet. There would be no danger to such did they respect the Afghans and themselves."

My summary of the 4th of April, 1869, before referred to, states that the Amir was a party to this conversation, which occurred previous to the first private interview of the Amir with the Viceroy on the 29th of March. I obtained the Amir's opinions on this point with a view to the matter being broached at that interview, which, however, for some reason, was not done. The second private interview between the Viceroy and Amir occurred on the 3rd of April. My official summary of the 4th of April says:—

"On Friday, the 2nd of April, I had several interviews with the Amir and Wazir regarding points to be settled by the latter with the Foreign Secretary next morning (the discussion regarding trade routes) and by the Amir at the next day's private interview."

My private memoranda say on this head:—

"In accordance with my representations, therefore, a new letter was addressed to the Amir, to which I was directed, if possible, to obtain a reply of complete satisfaction, and also to arrive at a definite understanding with him on various other points noted below, after which should be held the second private interview, which should in a manner sanction and confirm the results of the negotiations. The points were:—(1) That the Amir should accede to our deputation of native agents wherever we pleased—to this the Amir, agreed and promised to assist them in every way; (2) to ascertain whether the Amir was agreeable to the deputation of an envoy at some future date—on this point the Amir expressed his willingness to receive an envoy as soon as things had somewhat settled down anywhere save at Kabul, where he thought it would affect his power with the people. . . ."

In March, 1875, the Government of India inquired from me whether my knowledge of what passed at Umballa led me to believe that the Amir would receive British officers at Herat or Kandahar. I replied, giving the facts detailed above, and adding, "I may note that the Amir was at the time eager to meet our views, or what he supposed to be such, and his whole attitude was that of one anxious to please." I further explained myself, semi-officially, as follows:—

"In saying that he would receive an envoy when matters had somewhat settled down, the Amir referred, as I understood, merely to his immediate troubles, Afghanistan being then still much disturbed and a campaign in Turkestan imminent. I had been instructed to ask whether the Amir would receive an envoy 'at some future date.' He had agreed to the deputation of native agents 'wherever we pleased,' and his only stipulation regarding British envoys was that they should not reside in Kabul."—Your obedient servant, H. GREY, Major, Political Agent and Superintendent, Bahawalpur State.

Bahawalpur, Jan. 18.

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S SHELVED MEMORANDUM.

Chivalry is not a virtue to be expected from the present Conservative Cabinet and the mere fact that to do so would have been a craven policy, was not likely to prevent her Majesty's Ministers from throwing over Sir Bartle Frere. That eminent administrator ought, indeed, never to have been sent out to the Cape. He thoroughly understands the manipulation of native races, under propitious conditions, and when he holds strong cards. But he has always shown himself liable, not only to fail, but to make blunders of egregious magnitude, when the time of trial has come, or the odds against him have been heavy. The lucky star of the Frere family, however, has come to his rescue, as it will come to his rescue now. The wonder is, not that Sir Bartle Frere has brought upon us a war in South Africa for which we were utterly unprepared, but that he did not bring it on us some time ago. If a high official is always at the mercy of the last bearer of a piece of sensational intelligence, we never know when the flood-gates of battle, murder, and sudden death may not be thrown open. Africa was already not without a monument of Sir Bartle Frere's failure. It is not so many years ago that he was despatched to negotiate with Sultan of Zanzibar for the suppression of the Slave-trade by diplomatic means. That dusky potentate declined to be convinced by the arguments of our ambassador. It seemed, he said, as if we were endeavouring to wriggle out of an engagement into which we had formally entered with him in the pagan era of Palmerstonianism. It became necessary for Sir Bartle Frere to hint at the application of military force; and a British man-of-war made its appearance off Zanzibar. Then, indeed, the Sultan yielded, and Sir Bartle Frere returned triumphant. His admirers were good enough to overlook the fact that, diplomatically, his mission had been a failure—that he had been sent out to do one thing and had done another. His lucky star saved him, and he was reserved by a beneficent destiny to be the cause of infinitely graver trouble.

Nevertheless, predestined as Sir Bartle Frere is to do the worst for his country which a perverse ingenuity can devise, wherever he may be, and whenever the critical hour arrives, it would be an ungenerous act—and, as we shall presently show, it would be unwise and impracticable as well—of the Government to select the present as the moment for recalling him from South Africa. The Ministers who despatched him thither did so with their eyes open. The situation had been surveyed, and Sir Bartle Frere was selected as the instrument of a clearly-defined and perfectly understood policy. At that time we had not heard quite as much imperialism as we have since. But the Imperial idea was the idea of the Cabinet; and annexation in South Africa was not less an intrgral part of the programme than annexation in Afghanistan. Our responsible rulers had begun to make up their minds that the one thing which the British Empire could not tolerate was the presence of neighbours. It was well enough to talk of living charitably and peacefully with all men. But directly a contiguous and independent tribe commenced to emerge from the impotence of barbarism, there was only one plan to adopt—to send an ultimatum, in default of compliance with which consequence was to immediate war. This is what has been done on our North-Western frontier, and it is what has been done in South Africa. In both instances the moving spirit and the most conspicuous instrument are the same—Sir Bartle Frere. We have now known for some months that the invasion of Afghanistan was foreshadowed and counselled in a document which Sir Bartle Frere wrote for the benefit of the Government some years ago. Can it be proved that a similar 'able memorandum' does not exist on the subject of our policy towards the Zulus? On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that her Majesty's Ministers have long had such a paper before them; that its author is Sir Bartle Frere himself; and that, in proclaming war against King Cetewayo, he has simply been giving effect to the principles laid down in it. It may be perfectly true that in beginning hostilities, Sir Bartle Frere has infringed upon the prerogatives of the Cabinet and of the Crown. But if there was, or if Sir Bartle Frere had good reason to believe that there was, a moral understanding between himself and Her Majesty's Ministers, or at least between himself and the most important of their number, how is it possible to blame him for what he has done?

If the memorandum above hinted at is ever published, it will be found to justify the policy carried into execution by Sir Bartle Frere. It would, therefore, not merely be cowardly, but perilous, for the Government to supersede the official who is their faithful representative, if their somewhat unfortunate instrument. Her Majesty's Ministers have no doubt been sorely tempted to do so. One may be tolerably certain that Mr. Cross has been seriously nervous, and has urged the propriety of selecting Sir Bartle as a scapegoat for Jingoism. It must always be remembered that the great aim of latter-day statesmanship is not good government, but the retention of power. Had her Majesty's Ministers really been anxious to administer our South African colonies well and safely, they would long since have sent thither bodies of troops sufficiently strong to prevent the possibility of a native rising. But this would have involved an increase of the estimates. The income-tax might have gone up and constituencies would have grumbled. There can be no doubt the present tendency of representative government is to inspire a morbid dread of responsibility of any kind in the official breast all the world over, and one may even admire Sir Bartle Frere for having shown that he is not a victim to this paralysis of decrepitude. At the same time, he is not the individual who has to bear the brunt of the popular disapproval. The action may be his; it is the Cabinet which has a monopoly of the obloquy. As it is, her Majesty's Ministers have been thus far, and will probably be to the end, loyal to their distinguished, if unfortunate, servant at the Cape; but whether this loyalty would have been exhibited, were it not for the memorandum of which we have spoken, is a different matter. Sir Bartle Frere was wise enough to 'put it down in writing;' and the very fact that the manuscript, setting forth his notions of colonial policy, was received by the Cabinet is proof quite as good that his policy has the Ministerial sanction, as if Lord Beaconsfield, and one or two other Ministers, had countersigned the original document.

There is a special Providence exclusively devoted to the custody of Sir Bartle Frere which will no doubt before long guide him to the peerage. He has a greater power of throwing dust in the eyes of eminent statesmen than any official who ever lived. He talks over Ministers, and talks himself into any place which he wishes to have. He gets into scrapes, and talks himself out of them. The curious thing is that there is a strong chance that he may never be hauled across the coals in Parliament at all. Sir Charles Dilke's motion, which was to have been brought forward on Monday last, seems to be adjourned *sine die*. Perhaps the Opposition do not consider this new illustration of the weak and short-sighted policy of the Govrnment in South Africa a good fighting question. Never, indeed, were disasters more directly caused by official agencies, commencing with chicken-hearted bluster and culminating in criminal rashness. Sir Bartle Frere however, is, it seems, to be absolved, and his absolution will include the acquittal of the Government at home. The Anglo-Indian statesman, who, on the occasion of his blundering mission to Zanzibar, left London with the benedictions of Exeter Hall, and received *en route* the blessings of the Vatican, has a devout side to his character which fascinates Mr. Gladstone. Had the English soldiers who were massacred at the Tugela river, as the direct consequence of Sir Bartle Frere's precipitate declaration of war, been Bulgarian peasants, it would have been a different matter. Since they are only our fellow-countrymen, since their slaughter could not be avenged without exposing the systematically scandalous policy of which Sir Bartle Frere has been the instrument at the Cape—the continued disregard of unmistakable warnings, crowned by an outrageous fit of aggressive panic—and since Sir Bartle Frere himself adds the unction of the pietist to the plausibility of the time-server, Mr. Gladstone is quite willing to fold his hands and put his trust in Providence.—*World*.

I have published several well-confirmed cases of *Phthisis pulmonalis*, one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the lungs, cured by the use of Dusart's wine and syrup, together with raw meat as food. —Dr. Delzenne, of the Paris Faculty.

WESTON'S GREAT WALK.

THE LAST DAY—PROBABLE FAILURE.

WINDSOR, Friday, Feb. 28.

After leaving Reading yesterday Weston pushed on over the heavy roads at a fairly good pace, though he had undoubtedly lost his former dash. His exertions were palpably telling on him; the weather, too, continued disagreeable in the extreme, drizzling rain, which commenced in the early morning, still descending. Binfield was passed at 5-5, and Windsor approached at 7-30, a very large crowd awaiting his arrival. On reaching the Borough he proceeded at once to the theatre, where he addressed a moderately good audience, Sir John Astley in the chair, the Mayor and Colonel Goodlake being among those present. Afterwards he unwisely walked down to the Castle Hotel, and got rather severely hustled in the crush. This had the usual effect of prostrating him somewhat, and he had to rest till 11.40 before he left to resume operations, one of the judges accompanying him in a close carriage. On reaching the twenty-second milestone on the London and Bath road, Weston dismounted, and proceeded as far as the fourteenth on the way to the metropolis. Here he turned and came back to the twenty-first at twenty minutes past three o'clock this morning, completing 15 miles. He now appeared to have had enough of it, and the carriage was stopped. He laid down for 50 minutes. On starting again he only got about half a mile before having to halt once more and take another 50 minutes' rest. At 5·20 he once more attempted to proceed. Weston was now palpably done up, and reeled all over the road like a drunken man. His attendants had twice to catch him to prevent him falling into a ditch. Accordingly the cab was once more brought to a standstill, and he slept restlessly till seven, at which period all chance of completing the distance in time had vanished. He managed to knock off another ten miles by ten minutes to nine, having up to that time covered 1960 miles, leaving 40 still to be done, and only a few minutes over six hours to do it in. Weston will probably walk as far as possible in this neighbourhood until the call of time, after which his movements are uncertain. His intended lecture at St. James's Hall has been postponed.—*Standard*.

Our correspondent accompanying Weston on his great walking tour telegraphs from Windsor this morning:—Weston pushed on from Reading at 3.15 yesterday, and passed through Binfield at 5.5, reaching Windsor at 7.50, an immense crowd awaiting him. He lectured at the theatre, Sir John Astly taking the chair, and afterwards walked to the Castle Hotel, during which he got rather severely hustled, which delayed him till 11.30, when he rode out as far as the 22nd milestone on the London-road, where he started to make up, having 65 miles to do to win. He kept on until the fourteenth stone, when he turned and came back to Slough, having done 15 miles by 3.20. He had now to make a succession of rests, which amounted to over three hours, sleep entirely overcoming him. Moving on again, he had added ten miles more by 8.50 this morning, thus leaving forty miles yet to walk to complete the task, and only about six hours to do it in. The total distance he has covered is 1,960 miles. His present intention is to continue till about four this afternoon, but there is little or no hope of his being entirely successful though he will undoubtedly obtain a great record.—*Globe*.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASES.

DANDO V. DANDO, WADHAM, AGNEW, AND HARROWEN.

In this case the petitioner, Mr. William Elbert Dando, sought for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her alleged adultery with the several co-respondents. The only case which it was attempted to prove was that against the second co-respondent, Major-General Agnew.

It appeared that in 1863 the petitioner had sought for an introduction to the respondent from having seen her portraits in a friend's album, and at once proposed marriage to her. Her father, who was a large farmer near Doncaster, at first opposed any engagement, but soon withdrew his objection. At the end of three months, however, the engagement was broken off, and they do not appear to have met again for years. In 1864 she left her home, and went to Australia with a Mr. Barnes in the following year. Returning to England four years later, she found herself in London towards the end of 1869 without money or friends, and she then sent a letter to the petitioner, who at once went to see her. From this date until that of their marriage in 1875 they lived together at intervals and at various places. In July 1871 she had gone to Ramsgate, and there made the acquaintance of Major-Gen. Agnew, to whom she represented herself as a widow. It was not denied that there had existed an improper intimacy between herself and the latter from this date until the commencement of Feb. 1872, when he had to return to India. On Oct. 11, 1875, the petitioner married the respondent at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, and he being then the manager of the London General Cab Company, they lived together at 86 Regent Street, the offices of that company. It appeared that they did not from this date live happily together, and she left him in June 1877. Two months after this he had brought a charge against her of having attempted to procure abortion in the preceding May. The case was adjourned that the Treasury authorities might be asked to take up the prosecution, but this they refused to do. Just before this she had charged him with an assault, and he had eventually been bound over to keep the peace for four months.

It was attempted to show that the intimacy which had previously existed between Major-Gen. Agnew and the respondent had been renewed on his return from India in 1876; but this failed entirely, though the latter did not deny that he had seen the respondent both at her own house and at another in Maida Vale several times in 1876 and 1877. It appeared that after his return to India he had remitted money regularly to the respondent as "Mr. Barnes" up to the date of her marriage; and the petitioner, though he denied having taken this money, admitted that at the time he was living with the respondent, and that the money had gone to supply the wants of their home. The petitioner had claimed 1,000*l*. damages against each of the three co-respondents, but he declared in his evidence that if any were given, he wished them to be settled on his wife. She was defended by counsel, but did not appear to give evidence. Major-Gen. Agnew, on the other hand, went into the box and most emphatically denied that there had been any improper intimacy between himself and the respondent after 1872, admitting that he had seen her occasionally after 1875; this, he said, was always at her request, and she had wished to see him with reference to the education of the child she had had by Mr. Barnes, for whom the petitioner would do nothing. It was very imprudent, he admitted, but there had been no secrecy about these interviews, some of them, indeed, being held at the house of her husband, in Regent Street, but none after she left him.

The jury without leaving the box, found that the respondent had not committed adultery with any of the co-respondents, and the president dismissed the petition, with costs, emphatically declaring that it was a case that ought never to have come into court.

MEACHAM V. MEACHAM AND SCOTT.

In this case Captain Meacham, the petitioner, sought for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. John Paul Scott, a livery-stable keeper at Folkstone. The petitioner, who is a captain in the 13th Bengal N.I., was formerly in a line regiment which in 1866 was stationed at Shorncliffe. At this time he made the acquaintance, in the street at Folkestone, of a young girl living with her mother, who resided in a small cottage at Hythe, and represented herself to be a widow named Riley, possessed of some 150*l*. a year. On her representing that she was with child by him, he was induced to marry her, and the marriage accordingly was solemnised at Stroud, near Rochester, in March 1866. Shortly afterwards Captain Meacham was transferred to the 41st Foot, a regiment then serving in India, and he made arrangements to go there at once with his wife, who appeared at first to be anxious to accompany him. He provided her with an outfit and took passages for them both. When the time came for starting she positively refused to go with him. The ship being for some reason delayed, he returned to her mother's house a second time, with a view to inducing his wife to go out with him. Being unable to find her, though he went so far as to offer a reward to anyone at once giving him her address, and fearing to lose his commission—then his only means of living—he eventually left for India without her. It appeared that he had warned her he could not support her in England, and that she had never made any sort of attempt to join him in India. Her mother had offered to go out with her daughter, but this Capt. Meacham had refused to allow.

It was stated by counsel for the petitioner that the respondent had been acquainted with the co-respondent before her marriage; that he had helped her to conceal herself at the time the petitioner had left for India in 1866, and that she had lived with him ever since. In 1867 a letter was sent to Capt. Meacham from a person at Canterbury, whose name even he did not know, offering to give every information as to the respondent and co-respondent. He had written from India an answer to this communication, and it was not denied that as far back as 1876 he had become aware that the respondent and co-respondent were cohabiting together at Folkestone. The delay in taking any proceedings in this court was caused, as he alleged, both by his want of means and his inability to return to England, without which, has he had been told by his brother officers, he would be unable to obtain a divorce. The respondent had filed no answer, and the co-respondent did not deny the adultery, but resisted a claim made for damages. This was of a peculiar kind, the petitioner claiming some 45*l*. paid for the passage of his wife to India in 1866, 50*l*. paid for the outfit he then bought for her, and a further sum of money on account of his expense in returning to England and the loss of pay consequent on his absence from India.

The co-respondent went into the witness-box and stated that he was not aware at the time that he assisted, as he admitted he had done, the respondent in keeping out of the way of her husband in 1866 that she had ever been married to Captain Meacham.

Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., in replying on the whole case on behalf of the petitioner, said the adultery was not denied, and if the jury believed that the correspondent knew from the first of Mrs. Meacham's marriage, the petitioner would be entitled to damages. The learned counsel then proceeded to discuss the various heads under which this claim for damages arose; and the president then remarked that as regarded the claim for the wife's passage to India and her outfit, he did not understand why the Statute of Limitations had not been pleaded.

Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., replied that he should suppose it had been considered that the time under that statute would not have run during the petitioner's absence in India.

The President remarked that even supposing that for one moment to be the case, it had begun to run before he left England.

The learned counsel then proceeded to deal with the question of delay, and contended that there was in the present case no delay such as would come within the 21st Section of the Divorce Act, which must be such as to show the petitioner to have been insensible to the loss of his wife, or conduct equivalent to acquiescence in or condonation of her misconduct.

The President, in summing up, remarked on the peculiarities of the case, many of the circumstances of which were novel even to him. As to the adultery, that had been committed beyond doubt. Years ago the respondent had disclaimed all further connection with the petitioner. She could now only wish for a divorce which would place her in a position to marry the man by whom she had children and with whom she had been living many years. In estimating the money value of the loss of a wife, it was impossible not to start by taking into consideration the sort of woman she was. The jury would remember how the petitioner had made her acquaintance in the street, and, after carrying on an intrigue with her, had married her, doing so most unquestionably from good motives. He could not be blamed for having failed to introduce her to his brother officers, for, supposing their wives to have had any knowledge of her previous life, they would have had nothing whatever to do with her. As to the question of damages, the jury must first consider whether or not the co-respondent was aware in 1866 she was a married woman, and had carried her off for the purpose of carrying on an adulterous connection with her. The co-respondent denied that he knew her to be a married woman then, and said that her mother had begged him to assist her daughter in getting away from the petitioner. Of course, either she ran away herself or was decoyed away by the co-respondent. If the latter, he would be liable to the petitioner for damages. It was not contended that there had been any loss in the society of the wife, so that arithemetic had altogether taken the place of sentiment. The extra money paid for the wife's passage to India would be a proper element to be taken into consideration, but as to the money spent by the petitioner in coming to England now such expenditure was not a result of the wife's misconduct more than ten years ago, but incurred by him to get his remedy. There were cases, but this scarcely seemed to be one, in which the damages would be as great as if the wife had been a virtuous woman all her life. The real question for the jury was whether or not the loss of the wife was occasioned by her being seduced away by the cor-respondent, he knowing her to be a married woman?

The jury at once found for the petitioner with damages 25, and said they were unanimously of opinion that the co-respondent knew from the first that the respondent was a married woman. Thereupon the President said he should not at present pronounce a decree. No satisfactory explanation of the very long delay had been given. Mention had been made of debts owing by the petitioner in 1866 but their amount had not been stated. Information on this point mightbe supplied to him and by affidavit, if that were necessary, when that information was before him his lordship would further consider the matter. There was another point, and that was that this suit might have been instituted long ago, and the petitioner's evidence, if good reason had been shown for such a course, might have been taken by commission.

NORTON V. NORTON AND GRANTLEY.

This case came on for hearing before Sir James Hannen on Feb. 26. The case created considerable interest from the position of the parties connected with it. It is the husband's suit for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. Both the respondent and the co-respondent answered, and denied the adultery. From the opening statement of Mr. Serjeant Parry it appeared that the parties were married at New York on June 22, 1870. After the marriage they lived at New York and Montreal, and in England at St. John's Wood. The respondent appeared to have been in delicate health, and in 1873 she went to Paris to seek advice. In 1874 she went with her father to New York for the benefit of her health, and in the interval her husband, Col. Norton, took employment in the Turkish service in a force which had been organised by Col. Baker Pasha. In March 1878 the respondent returned from New York and proceeded to join her husband at Constantinople. Lord Grantley accompanied her, and when they arrived at Constantinople unpleasantness arose, and the result was that the respondent and the co-respondent left together, and were stated to have lived together as man and wife ever since. The learned serjeant stated that the petitioner had made a claim for damages against the co-respondent, but that claim had been withdrawn, and consequently he did not believe that there was any opposition to the case. Col. Norton, the petitioner, was called in support of his case. He stated that he was married to the respondent at New York, on June 22, 1870. After the marriage they lived there and at Montreal. They then came to England, and lived at St. John's Wood. His wife was of delicate health, and in 1873 she went to Paris for advice. In 1874 they resumed cohabitation, and soon after the respondent went with her father to New York. She remained there until March 1878. In the interval he took employment under the Turkish Government in a corps which was organised by Col. Baker Pasha. Lord Grantley was the second son of Mrs. Norton and the late magistrate of the Lambeth Police-court. He heard that he was in England at the time of his wife's arrival. He never heard that he attended his wife to Paris, but on June 28, 1878, they both arrived at Constantinople. He got a telegram stating that Lord Grantley was coming with her. After they arrived unpleasant circumstances arose. They lived at his house in Constantinople. One night he came home unexpectedly. He found his wife in her bedroom. She seemed very much confused. She said she thought there must have been thieves in the house. He found the thief to be Lord Grantley, who had been in bed with her. She said that up to a week previous she had been a virtuous woman. Lord Grantley and his wife left next day, and he understood that they had been living together ever since. Sir Henry James stated that he could not defend the case on the part of the respondent and there would, therefore, be an end of it. Under these circumstances, the jury, under the direction of the learned judge, gave a verdict for the petitioner, and the Court pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs.

LIEUT. LAMBART'S CASE.

A cross-petition for divorce between Lieut. Lambart, of the 21st Regiment, and his wife, came before Sir James Hannen on Feb. 23. A court-martial was held upon Lieut. Lambart at Dublin last summer for an assault upon Lieut. Chapman, and the present proceedings were instituted shortly afterwards. It was now stated that a reconciliation had been effected between Lieut. Lambart and his wife, and the petitions on both sides were withdrawn. Sir James Hannen expressed his satisfaction at the arrangement. Lieut. Lambart is on his way to South Africa with his regiment.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

CHICK V. MACAULIFFE.

This was a case which came before the Court upon an application by the defendant to set aside proceedings which had been taken against him in an action for breach of promise of marriage, on the ground that he had received no notice of the writ, and that he had a good defence to the action upon its merits:—

Mr. Howard, counsel for the plaintiff, in showing cause against the rule which had been obtained on behalf of the defendant, stated that the writ in the action was issued in June 1878. All attempts to serve it were made in vain, and in consequence an order for substituted service was obtained in October, and interlocutory judgment signed the same month. The usual inquiry before the under sheriff to assess damages followed on Nov. 28, when the jury found a verdict against the defendant for 400*l*. From beginning to end of these proceedings the defendant took no part in them whatever, and at the time the inquiry took place he was pursuing his profession as a member of the Civil Service in India. It was now sought to show that he knew nothing of the writ; but from the facts which he would lay before the Court, as they appeared in various affidavits, he thought he should be able to show that the issuing of a writ was well known to the defendant, but that he had wilfully evaded its service. It appeared that the plaintiff first met the defendant in 1872, when she was passing under the name of Alice Blanche Bickell, having assumed that name at the desire of Mrs. Bickell, an aunt with whom she lived. The defendant, according to her story, met her in the street and introduced himself as Capt. George Macaulay, holding a commission in the army, whereas in point of fact his name was Michel Macauliffe, and his profession was the Indian Civil Service. He gave as his address a London club, and the plaintiff from time to time came to see him there, and on one occasion he gave her a ring and his photograph. In the spring of 1874 the defendant returned to India, having previously taken lodgings for the plaintiff, and left her enceinte. He gave her 5*l*. before he left, and wrote to her from Aden, and that was the last direct communication that passed between them. In 1875 the father of the plaintiff consulted a solicitor and inquiries were made from which it appeared that the only member of the club which had been given as an address by the defendant who bore the name of Macaulay was a colonel in the army, whom the plaintiff had never seen; but there was also a member of the name of Macauliffe, and by means of a photograph this member was identified by the plaintiff as the defendant in the action. Upon this discovery a letter was addressed to Mr. Macauliffe in India by the plaintiff's solicitor, charging him with seduction and dishonourable conduct in assuming the name of another person, and insisting that he should make reparation to the plaintiff, or proceedings would be taken against him. A letter was received in reply, though, apparently, not in the defendant's handwriting, denying all knowledge of the plaintiff or of Col. Macaulay, and threatening, if his name were mentioned again, that he would commence an action himself for defamation of character. Uuon the receipt of this letter nothing further was done until the spring of 1878, when the defendant came home from India on leave. A writ was then issued, and numerous attempts made to serve it at the defendant's club; but on each occasion the clerk was informed that the defendant was out of town. Letters were written to the defendant on Oct. 7 and 9 with respect to the writ, and on the 23rd the order for substituted service, with a copy of the writ, was sent to him by post, but met with no acknowledgment or response. In the meantime the defendant, on Oct. 16, wrote a letter from Boulogne to the India Office, asking that he might return to India by the next steamer, before the expiry of his leave, and permission having been given and sent, at his request, to his club, he did, in point of fact, join, at Brindisi, the steamer which left Southampton on Nov. 24. After his departure the inquiry took place before the sheriff, when a photograph which had been given to the plaintiff by the defendant was produced in court and was identified by herself and the woman who kept the house where she lodged as the photograph of the defendant. The jury were satisfied that the identity was made out, and, believing the plaintiff's account, that a promise had been given and broken, gave damages of 400*l*. The learned counsel having stated these facts, drew attention to the affidavit of the defendant, which had been made by him at Lahore on Dec. 30, 1878, and on the strength of which the rule had been granted. In this affidavit the defendant swore as follows:—

"I. That he never at any time of his life knew a female of the name of Chick. 2. He never promised marriage to any such female as she had described herself. 3. He never represented himself as a military officer, nor caused letters to be addressed to him as such. 4. He had no knowledge of any action against him until Dec. 25, 1878, when he saw it in the Lahore *Military and Civil Service Gazette*. 5. He never received any writ of summons or other legal notice except an attorney's letter, received since his return to India, giving notice of a writ of inquiry for Nov. 28. 6. That on Nov. 14, being the date of the attorney's letter, he was on board a steamer in the Indian Ocean, and on Nov. 28 he had arrived in India. 7. For the above reasons, and having a defence on the merits, he prayed that the proceedings might be set aside and a new trial ordered."

The learned counsel, having read this affidavit, described it as an attempt to mislead the Court, and urged that the facts gathered from the other affidavits led irresistibly to the inference that the letter of Oct. 23 did reach the defendant's hands, and that his departure for India by the steamer of the 24th was the concluding step to the successful efforts he had made from the beginning to evade service of the writ.

Mr. Grantham, on the other side, read an account of the trial before the sheriff, which had afterwards been copied into the Lahore newspaper, and submitted that with such materials, and there was nothing else before him, the defendant had made all the affidavit he could, as he had never known the plaintiff under her real name Chick. With regard to the action itself, he was prepared to admit from the affidavits which had been read that the defendant might have met and visited the plaintiff; but there was nothing to corroborate her story of a promise of marriage, and the circumstances as described by herself made such a tale most unlikely.

Mr. Justice Denman asked why, if this rule was to be set aside, the defendant's advisers had not asked for an extension of time to answer the very strong affidavits that had been filed for the plaintiff. It made the Court suspect there were grounds for not wishing it.

Mr. Grantham said this course had never occurred to him, but he hoped, if necessary, the Court would still grant time. The learned counsel then dealt with the notice of the writ, and read affidavits to show that the defendant was last seen at his club on Oct. 5, and that his address was not known to the club porters except at his agent's. He contended that the plaintiff's solicitor had by no means exhausted every effort to serve a writ, as he had made no inquiries at the India Office, and might, if he had chosen, obtained leave to serve the writ in India.

Mr. Justice Denman, in giving judgment, said he was by no means satisfied that the defendant had a good defence to the action. The case for the plaintiff might be unmeritorious and no promise migh ever have been made; but the defendant's affidavit by no means satisfied him that he had a good answer to it. When he made that affidavit he had before him a report which gave a detailed account of how the plaintiff and the defendant met, and how the defendant had assumed a false name. Such a charge as this was so disgraceful and unworthy of a gentleman that the defendant ought to have noticed it, but he had not done so, and his affidavit remained, therefore, on that point terribly bare and unsatisfactory. Taking this and all the facts not denied on affidavit, it would be impossible to set aside the proceedings on the ground that the defendant had a good defence on the merits. There remained the question as to the writ. With regard to this, the matter was left in some doubt whether the defendant actually received it; but the judgment should not be set aside without taking steps to secure to the plaintiff what she had gained by that judgment. The rule, therefore, would be discharged unless the defendant within a month paid the full amount into Court to abide the event, or gave security to the Court to meet the judgment and costs. If the defendant adopted either of these courses the rule would be made absolute.

Mr. Justice Lindley concurred, observing that the inference that the defendant received the writ was strong against him, and that he had completely failed to satisfy him of any defence on the merits. It was only because he was absent in India, and the circumstances of the case were thus peculiar, that the Court were prepared to stretch a point in his favour, and give him time if he could answer the affidavits against him.

Mr. Grantham asked that the one month might be extended to two, and eventually the Court consented to enlarge the time to six weeks.

We extract from the *Tribune Medicale de Paris* the following observation:—"Our fellow-citizen, Dr. Dusart, was called in haste to Mr. Leger, who is labouring under a dreadful attack of asthma, having resisted all treatments thus far resorted to. Dr. Dusart thinks to prescribe Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes; no sooner had the patient inhaled the smoke of the same than suffocation disappeared. Mr. L. does no longer fear the return of such an attack, knowing how he can be relieved of it from its first symptoms."

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The Viceregal Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General was held on Thursday at half-past 12 in the Council Chamber.

Present.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G M S I.

Members,—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K C S I, the Hon'ble Sir A J Arbuthnot, K C S I., Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R E, K C M G, CB, CIE, General the Hon'ble Sir E B Jhonson, KCB, CIE, RA, the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, CSI, the Hon'ble River Thompson, CSI, the Hon'ble Mumtaz-ud-Daulah Nawab, Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, KCSI, the Hon'ble T H Thornton, DCL, CSI, the Hon'ble G H P Evans, the Hon'ble E C Morgan, the Hon'ble FR Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmed Khan Bahadur, CSI, Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir M K Kennedy, RE, KCSI, the Hon'ble T C Hope, CSI, the Hon'ble B W Colvin, and the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, said: I have, my Lord, in accordance with the notice standing in my name, to ask the Council to take into consideration the final report of its Committee on the Bill to consider and amend the law relating to railways.

At an earlier stage of the measure, when presenting our first report from the Committee, I said I would, when at this state, explain how we had dealt with the very many suggestions and varied criticisms we had received from public administrations and from private individuals; and this explanation will be best afforded by a perusal of the Bill in which many of the suggestions will be found and criticisms given due weight.

Where we have not thought it desirable to embody any specific recommendation or to adopt any alteration we have, by the very large and liberal powers conferred in the 8th clause on Railway Administrations, enabled those bodies, when experience proves the necessity and the public interests require, to make such rules and arrangements consistent with the law as will meet any omission which we have made.

That the law even now is complete, or that we have anticipated every contingency, is what we cannot claim. A recent case will show this. We had discussed at our last meeting the propriety of considering what course should be adopted in the case of persons who were travelling or sought to travel on Railways, whilst suffering from dangerous, infectious or contagious diseases, and we left the subject believing that we had sufficiently provided for this contingency, when an incident that happened subsequent to this decision of ours, showed that there was still something wanting. That deficiency we have now supplied, and the subject is to be dealt with by special rules.

The Committee has adhered as closely as possible to the existing law and practice, and has limited its task to the definition of what might have been before obscure and to the simplification of what might have been confusing.

The greatest innovation in this measure, strange to say, is to be found in the 4th clause, which gives legality to the employment of locomotives on our Railways—a power which, although we have embarked during the last quarter of a century on the construction and working of some thousands of miles of Railway, we do not now possess; by this omission State and Company being rendered liable to be indicted for the use of engines as perpetrators of a common nuisance, or disturbers of the public peace and safety.

We have extended the provisions and protection of the law to Railways owned by private individuals and to those in Native States, and we have also brought within its influence the auxiliary carriage by water of the fleets and ferries working on our great rivers in connection with our land lines.

A small, but by no means an unimportant, extension of what constitutes a Railway servant has been made, and this will now include those most independent of gentlemen —the coolies—employed by the sub-agents of Contractors of the Companies for loading and unloading trains. Their exemption hitherto from the application of the law, had left the Railway administration and its customers completely at their mercy, and this was sorely felt during the recent heavy famine traffic.

Although hitherto it has not been the custom to permit public running on a line until it had been certified after inspection as fit for traffic, yet this prohibition has not been compulsory, as it is in England, and I now ask for power to make it so here also.

The new law in reference to accidents will slightly increase the number of accidents reported over those hitherto brought to notice; but the extension will not entail much additional labour on the Railway staff.

By the Bill, as last settled, it was left optional to the various Railway Companies to make at their own will and pleasure such general rules as they might think fit for the working and management of their lines. It is most satisfactory to me to have to say that I carried the Railway Conference entirely with me, in rendering it obligatory to make these rules Under this provision, the very many suggestions for securing the safety, comfort and convenience of the travelling public will be, from time to time, considered and drafted, as the case and circumstances may dictate.

The legislation regulating the carriage of property by Railway has been brought within this Bill and has removed this altogether from the operation of the Carrier's Act of 1865, by which the Railways in their arrangements with their customers have been hitherto guided.

To avoid my making any error or giving cause for any misunderstanding, and to render unnecessary any attempt by me to explain a very intricate and technical matter, I should prefer to quote in full paras 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Report of the Select Committee.

"9. On further considering the question of the liability of carriers by Railway for loss or damage to ordinary goods, as distinguished from goods for which a special insurance-rate, as it is sometimes called, is chargeable, we are of opinion that no mere adaptation of section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, such as is proposed in paragraph 7 of our former report, will suffice to put the law into as clear and simple a form as is desirable. The amendment we propose in section 10 will be found when the entire law bearing on the point is looked to, to be except in one particular to which we shall presently advert, an amendment in point of form only, but it is nevertheless desirable that we should explain it in some detail.

"10. The law now governing the liability of Railway Companies in India in such cases has recently come under the construction of the High Court at Bombay in the case of *Kuvarji Toolsee Dass* v. *the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company*. It has to be collected with some pains from sections 151, 152 and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, which treat of the responsibility of bailees in general, the Carrier's Act of 1865, which treats of the responsibility of common carriers, and section 11 of the Railway Act of 1854.

"By these enactments, it was intended to provide that a Railway Company should be liable for loss of, or damage to, ordinary goods only when such loss or damage arose from the neglect or misconduct of its servants; and further, that no Company should by any special contract be able to relieve itself of liability in such cases. But, though the Bombay High Court, in the case just referred to, held that the effect of these enactments when taken together was, at all events as regards the main point, in accordance with the intention of the framers, it arrived at this conclusion only after a discussion which makes it clear that some simplification in point of form is desirable.

"11. What we now propose is to remove contracts to carry by Railway altogether from the operation of the Carriers Act of 1865, and to frame the section of this Bill regarding them in such a manner that the whole law will be found in that section and the provisions of the Contract Act relating to bailments.

"Under sections 151 and 152 of the Contract Act, carriers by Railway will be bound to take the same care of the goods entrusted to them as a prudent man would take of his own; and where they take such care, they will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur.

"Under section 10 of the Bill, they will be prohibited, as a rule, from freeing themselves by any special contract from the obligation thus imposed upon them.

"12. So far the law will be in strict accordance with the existing law or what the existing law was intended to be, but here we have introduced an alteration of some, though not of very great, importance, by excepting from the general rule prohibiting special contracts, such contracts in writing as may be in a form approved of by the Governor General in Council, and may be signed by the consignor.

"It will be observed that this exception corresponds to the proviso regarding special contracts in section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, with this difference that, while the latter Act provides that the special contract shall be effectual and relieve the Company only, if it is held by the Court to be reasonable, thus leaving the validity of the contract to be determined *ex post facto*, our exception makes the contract good, if in a form to be approved beforehand, and thus avoids the uncertainty which, owing to the different views that may be taken by different Judges as to the reasonableness of a contract, frequently attaches to such transactions in England.

"13. It need hardly be said that contracts going to relieve absolutely from liability for neglect or misconduct would usually be held unreasonable in England; but there are cases in which it has been held that a carrier by Railway may reasonably exempt himself at least conditionally or partially from such liability as, *e. g.*, where he stipulates that he shall not be liable unless a claim is made within a certain time after the loss or damage has occurred, or where he is willing to carry subject to the ordinary liability, at a fair rate, but offers as an alternative to carry free from all liability at a lower rate, or where he

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exempts himself only from liability for damage arising from loss of market caused by delay. It is to meet cases of this sort that the exception has been introduced.

"14. Our attention having been directed since the submission of our previous report to the danger to which carriers by Railway in this country are exposed of having fraudulent claims brought against them in respect of valuable property of small bulk alleged to have been lost in transit (a point dwelt on at some length by the Select Committee in the Act of 1854) we have deemed it well to omit the limitation of Rs. 100, which we introduced into Bill No. II, and to require (section II) that such property shall (as at present) be declared in all cases, whatever be its value."

The very great importance of this subject to the trade of India must plead for me in giving the Council so long a quotation. In case of goods lost or damaged, a subject on which we have received many communications, we have in accordance with the Carriers Act of 1865, Section 91, relieved the owner from, and thrown upon the carrier, the onus of showing how the loss or damage was occasioned. By section 14 we have somewhat enlarged the powers now held by the Railway Companies to get rid of property left on their hands beyond the reasonable time in which it may be expected that the owner should remove it, and provision has been made to prevent speculative persons from using the Station premises to the serious injury of traffic by blocking it up with their goods. A recent incident in Southern India has led to power being taken to deal with persons suffering from infectious diseases. This power is necessary, but in giving it effect, the Railway administration will not be relieved from its duty of taking care to see that every thing proper for the protection and convenience of the person removed shall be attended to.

We have mitigated all the horrors and penalties hitherto following any one who smoked tobacco whilst travelling by Railway. Some other alterations have been made which perhaps hardly necessitated an actual change in the law, but which were principally made in order to secure simplicity and clearness. With these I will not trouble the Council. The Committee has received many suggestions, and all of which have been carefully considered, and have more or less led to the moulding of the present measure. But whilst the Committee has jealously guarded the interests of the public, the users and customers of the Railway, it is to me a source of very considerable satisfaction, and bearing in mind how legislation in this direction was formerly met from the Railway authorities, it is a source of congratulation to this Council that I am able to present, for its acceptance and adoption, and for your Lordship's approval, a measure complete, I think, and sufficient in itself, and one which has at the same time received the sanction and approbation of the very able and efficient Agents and Managers of the various Railway Companies of India. I take this occasion to thank those gentlemen for the aid and co-operation which they have afforded me in this matter as well as in others, and I would desire to record my appreciation of the relations that now exist between their Administrations and the Department with which I am connected, relations, which cannot fail to be beneficial to the trade, the commerce, and the industry of India.

A few words here, my Lord, illustrating the present condition and prospects of the Railways of India may not at this moment be inopportune, because representations have of late been put forth which are not by any means favourable to Railway enterprize in this Country.

The total outlay on the Capital Account of the Guaranteed Railways up to the 20th March of this year (1879) may be taken at about 97 millions sterling, including debenture capital. The net receipts of these lines for this coming year ending in March 1880, are estimated at 528 lakhs, or about £4,861,000 at the current rates of exchange and this will yield a dividend of 5 per cent. on the aggregate investment.

As from these net receipts the State has to pay certain Companies earning profit in excess of the guaranteed interest a moiety of the surplus, this dividend is slightly decreased; but it is not till one comes to review the present condition of the Capital Account, that the practical value of Railway enterprise as inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie, becomes more apparent and, to say the very least, hopeful and encouraging. This has been put to the test by the recent arrangement for the purchase of the East Indian Railway. This line is to be acquired at a premium of 25 per cent. In 1877 it yielded a return of 9 per cent.; this last year its returns we may take with safety at 8½ per cent. From these figures it is clear that, had not the Company been obliged to pay the State one half the surplus profits in excess of the guaranteed capital, coupled with the power of the State to effect a compulsory purchase, the value of the shares would have stood very much higher.

I do not consider that I shall be making at all too bold a statement in saying that this purchase will have been effected at 30 per cent. below what would have been the market value of the property had it not been subject to the condition to which I have alluded

The Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways, are also surplus-paying lines with their shares at high premiums. The Oudh and Rohilkhund has almost risen to its guarantee, and when once it has been linked on to the East India Railway by the bridge now authorized over the Ganges at Benares, and when its present northern terminus has been extended, there is every prospect of this line also paying a considerable surplus.

The total capital outlay on State Railways up to the end of this financial year will be Rs. 22,20,00,000, and the probable net revenue for the ensuing year will be Rs. 32,87,000; but in this very early stage and in the very incomplete condition of these lines, no fair judgment can be pronounced on these figures. We must rather compare them as I have done with the history of the older lines.

I must here rather qualify my concurrence in the wisdom of executing Railways by the State, and subject to the same rules and conditions as all other State expenditure, and this method certainly leads to make our State lines compare unfavourable with the Guaranteed lines. I do not find fault with these rules in themselves, but their application must, and does, frequently retard the progress of works at most critical periods. This, in addition to the reason I have given, is often due to the financial necessities of the State, but however right or proper it may be, that the State having undertaken the duty of constructing Railways must, in doing so, subject its proceedings to its ordinary rules, and must be guided by its financial necessities, this does not the less remove the fact that the progress of a Railway is often interrupted for want of funds, and that this delay must tend to enhance its cost very considerably. Owing to this, the lines constructed by the State are severely weighted in any comparison which may be made between them and their more fortunate neighbours the Guaranteed lines that have not been subject to similar checks and restrictions.

A few words illustrating especially the financial position and prospects of the State lines may not be without interest and may dispel some of the fears and anxieties which I have seen expressed by those who are no doubt well wishers to the success of these undertakings.

I have never concealed my own doubts as to the wisdom of the policy of working, whatever I may be prepared to admit as to the advantages of constructing lines under the direct authority of the State, and then only through the agency of responsible contractors; so that in bearing my testimony to the efficiency, under many drawbacks—not the least of them being the difficulty of obtaining for an administrative working under the hard and stiff rules of a Government bureau that elasticity and freedom of action which is the very essence of commercial enterprise—I cannot but admit that whilst a manager or an administration is seeking superior authority, through the tortuous routes by which it can usually be only approached, a market may be lost or a traffic diverted. The public suffers a double loss, for it suffers through the individual and through its Governments.

But in spite of all this, and remembering that the older enterprises ran from one certain mart to another through known and well beaten tracks of long established trade routes, the light lines opened during the last four years, though still far from complete and though even yet fragmentary in every detail and in equipment, give results far more promising as to their future than the heavier lines which have passed beyond all the trials of their early youth.

The receipt and expenditure per traffic train mile of the State lines compare very favourably with similar statements of the Guaranteed lines; I will not weary the Council with the figures in details, but will prefer, because it will, I think, more clearly describe what I want to show to confine myself to a comparison of the net receipts of the older with the younger lines.

The East Indian Railway in the first six years of its life never touched 7 per cent. any one half-year. The Rajputana gave the last half-year of which the returns are complete and within four years of its opening 2·55 per cent. The Jubbulpore line in its sixth year had a percentage of net earning of 2·36. The Tirhoot Line barely into its second year gave 1·32.

The Neemuch and Holkar Line, equally heavily weighted as was the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, gave the first year a return exceeding 2 per cent. the latter not reaching that till its fourth year.

The Sind, Punjab and Delhi as well as the Oudh and Rohilkhund had in their earlier existence to some extent still to labour under conditions adverse to doing a good business, and are in the same category as some of our State lines broken up or interrupted with other systems, but even admitting all this, the early progress of the latter will stand a comparison with the former.

This success, a success which I think no one will now question, was hardly even anticipated at so early a stage of the railway life of India by the great proconsul who was its originator, and coming down to more recent times, when a further forecast was made a railway development during the rule of Lord Lawrence, I find that it was even then calculated that the general revenue of India would have to be bearing at the present moment a burden of interest amounting to more than one million sterling. As a matter of actual fact we have to-day a mileage of open lines in excess of what was contemplated at the time of the forecast, and the net receipts from these lines are almost in equilibrium with the charge for interest on their capital cost.

One feature in connection with the capital expended on railways in India has an almost exceptional interest, namely, that this capital represents the total amount which these undertakings have cost. Mistakes have been made, some money has been perhaps used unwisely, nay possibly, even extravagantly. But on the whole, in return for this capital which represents every shilling that has been expended on these undertakings, the community has received full value, and this value has been secured without the loss or ruin which have so often attended the earlier history of similar enterprises in other parts of the world.

Satisfactory and hopeful then as are our railway interests, I can only regret the circumstances which are now somewhat checking the further progress of those lines which this Empire so much needs, though I believe and trust that the very caution that we are now exercising, will eventually justify, and that at no distant date, vigorous and consistent measures for completing the main arterial systems of railway communication throughout this Peninsula.

The same hon'ble member then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thornton said, that he found that the provisions of the Bill had greatly improved since it had been before the Select Committee, but there were still one or two points in it which were open to objection. The first question he would ask the hon'ble mover of the Bill was whether adequate provision had been made in the Bill for securing the comfort and convenience of native passengers. Although no complaint was made in the case of English travellers, and he believed sufficient care was taken to meet their requirements, it was different in the case of natives, who were specially placed at great disadvantage, and it has always been a source of complaint that the wants of the latter class had not been looked after sufficiently, and he should therefore like to see some provision in the Bill to protect them. It was no doubt provided by section 8, that the Railway administration should make general rules and regulations as to the number of passengers each carriage should contain, &c., &c. But he would ask the hon'ble mover of the Bill whether he considered such a provision was sufficiently wide to render it obligatory on the part of the railway authorities to provide for the comforts of the passengers, whether the rules would render it obligatory on the part of the Railway authorities to provide the passengers with drinking water, &c. If the wording in the section was not sufficient for the purpose, he would propose the insertion of such words in the section that would render it obligatory on the part of the Railway authorities to provide for the comforts of the passengers.

The second question he would ask the hon'ble mover of the Bill, was with reference to Section 29. In that section it was provided, that any person required under section 15 to give an account of the quantity and description of any property, and who neglected or refused to give such account or who wilfully gave a false account, should be punished with fine which might extend to one hundred rupees for every ton of such property, or for any parcel exceeding one cwt, and so on. He ventured to ask why the English system of weights should have been intoduced into an Indian Bill, and why the system recognized by the Legislature of India was not introduced. In England the recognized weight was the pound, but in India it was the double pound or seer. He would ask the hon'ble member why the cwt. should have been used instead of the maund or its equivalent 40 seers. If the latter weight was inserted, there would be this advantage, that it would be recognized in practice as one mode of ascertaining the correct weight. The advantage of adopting one uniform measure which was well known to the people of India, the ton and the hundredweight were unknown to the people who would be affected by this Bill. It was unknown to the native Judges who would have the investigation of such cases.

Then the next question was with reference to section 42. It was laid down in that section that for every cattle straying and trespassing on the Railway line, the owner was liable to a fine of Rupees 10, and under clause 3 if the cattle was wilfully and unlawfully driven on any Railway, the owner was liable to a fine of fifty Rupees. With reference to this section, the Punjab Government had written that the matter was one of very great importance; that the clause, as amended, would give rise to great opposition, and that the section was calculated to throw on the owners of cattle a most unjust burden. (The Honble member here read the communication of the Punjab Government.) Notwithstanding this protest, the clause had been retained. The Hon'ble mover of the Bill had not given any explanation in his speech, or shown any grounds as to the reasons that had been considered necessary to retain the section in question, nor did he find in the Report of the Select Committee any reasons given why the strong representation made by the Punjab Government had not been considered. It was due to the Punjab Government that the Select Committee ought to have explained and shown some cogent reasons for declining to accede to the recommendation of that Government.

Sir Andrew Clarke observed that, with reference to the objection against provision being made to punish people who allowed their cattle to trespass on the Railway lines, the matter had been considered, and it was found absolutely necessary to provide against the straying of cattle, as it was likely to lead to accidents. It was, however, only in cases where it was proved that the owners, or their servants, had wilfully allowed their cattle to trespass on the Railway lines that the penalty was to be enforced.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thornton would be allowed to explain that the hardship complained of by the Punjab Government was with reference to the owners being punished for the neglect of their servants.

Sir Andrew Clarke observed that it was known that the herdsman allowed the cattle to graze on the banks of the line to feed on the herbage. It was very difficult for the Railway authorities to get at the herdsman and they necessarily had to follow the owner and make him responsible for it. It was necessary that precautions of the kind should be taken, and it would be useless to provide for a thing of that kind if they had not the power to punish the owners of the cattle who ought to be made directly responsible. It was a provision made for the protection of the public and not for the Railway Company, and the matter had been carefully considered by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thornton thought the main objection of the Punjab Government was that the owners were made responsible for the trespass of their cattle. Surely it was hard that masters should be made responsible for the acts of their servants. Then they ought to consider that all the lines were not fenced.

Sir Andrew Clarke said that it was no doubt necessary that the Railway authorities should provide fencing, but at the commencement that could not be done. Fencing would be provided wherever practicable, but it would be highly dangerous in its absence not to provide against cattle straying on the Railway line. It was notoriously known that even where there where fencings, cattle had broken through on various parts of the line. It was therefore very important to provide against this. With reference to the question that it was desirable to make some provision for the comfort of the native passengers, he did not see his way clear to provide for it in a Bill. The Railway authorities were empowered to make rules from time to time subject to the sanction of the Executive Government. Such matters might be safely left to them.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor thought that a clause might be added to section 8, making it imperative on the part of the Railway authorities to provide for the convenience of passengers. It was very desirable that a distinct provision to that effect should be made.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes thought there was no difficulty in making a provision of that kind in the Bill.

The Hon'ble General Johnson remarked that he had himself seen when he was doing duty as Quartermaster, some years ago, that the carriages were so greatly packed with native passengers, that the people could hardly move. They were crammed to such an extent that they were utterly unable to get out when the doors were open.

Sir Andrew Clarke observed that there was a penalty provided in the Bill in case Railway officials allowed overcrowding of passengers. Matters of that kind were sufficiently provided for.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes thought that if the words "proper accommodation" were added to the clause in section 8, it would fully meet the views of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. The words, accommodation, and drinking water might be inserted in clause [c] of the Bill.

His Excellency the President remarked, that there was the third question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton regarding the weight, whether the calculation should be according to the English method or the Indian weight.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes thought the amendment might be made according to Act XVIII of 1854 and the corresponding section noted in the margin, where the word "seer" was mentioned. The maund, according to the section in that Act, was the standard weight. Unfortunately the Act was not in force.

Sir Andrew Clarke thought it was almost unnecessary to make any amendment on that point as every waggon had inscribed upon it the words "To carry so many tons."

His Honnor the Lieutenant-Governor thought that information was for the guidance of the railway officials, and not the public.

Sir Andrew Clarke observed that that was known to every trader too. The maximum amount of weight each waggon was to carry was specified. He was not aware of any difficulty arising on this point.

Then the question was whether the word "comfort" was to be adopted, or the words "convenience and accommodation."

Sir Andrew Clarke thought the word "comfort" was susceptible of too wide a meaning. It could not be adopted by any means. He understood that it was proposed that provision ought to be made in the Bill to render it obligatory on the part of the railway authorities to provide for the accommodation of passengers; comfort was a very different thing.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope did not know whether that was the proper time for him to state his objections to the Bill. He would remark that the Select Committee had sent in their Report on the Bill on the 26th of February, and the Report was in the hands of hon'ble members only on Friday last. On glancing over the report, it had struck him, that the number of the members of the committee was extremely limited, and that there was an omission from it of well known names which it ought to have borne. Among the members who ought to have been invited to sit on the committee, he noticed specially his hon'ble friend to his left (Sir M. K. Kennedy) whose great ability and experience entitled him to a seat in the committee. It was a pity that the services of a gentleman who was so well acquainted with such a subject were not availed of. Mr. Hope had come to the Council perfectly prepared to accept the measure upon trust, in the same way as the members were in a great many cases disposed to accept upon trust the adoption of measures which for want of time and other causes, did not admit of discussion. What had now taken place had modified the view he had taken, as he found the various objections that had been taken against the Bill were of considerable importance. He thought it was both unfair and unjust to impose a penalty upon persons who individually could not be made responsible for the neglect of their servants. He was sorry to say that he had been unable to catch what was proposed to be done to meet the objections taken by his hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Hope thought it would be better to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee. Whether he was in order in making that proposition, he did not know, but he thought in doing so he could rely on the rules of the Council which provided that a Bill could not be passed until hon'ble members had in their hands the Report of the Select Committee seven days before it was proposed to pass it.

His Excellency the President observed that having regard to the objections taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton it was impossible for them to discuss the matter at the spur of the moment, and it appeared to His Excellency that it would be better to adopt the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke thought the objection taken by Mr. Thornton was sufficiently met by the amendments his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes had proposed to introduce into the Bill. He must admit that it was a choice of two evils with reference to the penalty for cattle trespass. With regard to native passengers he must confess that nobody was more anxious than he was to see that they were not inconvenienced in any way. A great deal already had been done to provide for their comfort. As to the question of weight, he was quite willing to accept the proposed amendment, that the seer, or maund should be the standard weight. With reference to the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope about the Hon'ble Sir Kennedy not having been asked to sit on the committee, Sir Andrew would have gladly availed himself of the services of that gentleman had he been in the country at the time. The matter had been long pending and the subject had been very fully considered. The thousands and thousands of suggestions and criticisms which had been sent up by the several Governments and Railway companies have been most carefully considered. All the Railway Companies and the public he might say had agreed to the provisions of the Bill as they now stood, and he was not aware until then that any objections were entertained against the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thornton proposed that the wording in section 29 should be altered thus:—"Instead of the words shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every ton of such property," &c., the words be that the fine may be extended to five rupees for "every maund or forty seers of such property, &c."

His Honour the Lieut. Governor thought they might adopt the words in the Inland Customs Act, where it was provided the duty on sugar was to be so much per maund.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes then proposed the insertion of the words "for the accommodation and convenience of passengers" in section 8, clause (b).

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor thought that would lead to confusion, as it would apply to rolling stock instead of passengers. The words in the section were for regulating the maximum number of passengers which each carriage and compartment may carry, and the mode in which such number shall be described thereon, and "for declaring what shall be deemed to be for the purposes of this Act dangerous goods," &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes then moved that the words be added to clause (d) before the words "generally for regulating the travelling upon," &c.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendromohunt Tagore made a few remarks with reference to section 42 providing the penalty to be imposed upon the owners of cattle. He was of opinion that where there was no fencings on the line, the owners of the cattle should not be made responsible if they strayed on the railway line.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell observed that the grievance complained of by the Maharaja was wholly sentimental. According to the Cattle Trespass Act, cattle were taken off and impounded and sold if the poundage was not paid. There was no fencing of any kind upon lands where the cattle so trespassed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope supported the Maharaja, remarking that there was a great difference in the fine imposed under the Cattle Trespass Act and the Railway Act.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja would make one more remark. He thought it ought to be made incumbent on the Railway authorities to provide fencings.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor observed that if no fine was to be imposed where there was no fencings, they would have to shut up the Bengal line altogether, as there were no fencings at all there.

After some further discussion, the Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot thought that though many objections had been taken since they had all been met by the proposed amendments that were to be introduced, he thought it would be altogether very undesirable to delay any longer the passing of the Bill. He thought the objections were not of so important a nature as to render it necessary to send the Bill back to the Select Committee.

Sir Arbuthnot must, however, remark that in most Bills passed through the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the members of the Select Committee should be somewhat more numerous. In a Bill of this kind the assistance of an Engineer Officer like Sir Kennedy would have been invaluable.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope had only one remark to make with reference to the reasons given by the hon'ble mover of the Bill for not inviting the Hon'ble Sir M. Kennedy to sit on the committee,—that it was owing to the absence of that gentleman from Calcutta. He begged to say that that was not correct. Sir M. Kennedy had arrived some two months ago in Calcutta. He simply mentioned this fact to show that he had good ground for making the statement he did.

All three amendments were then put and carried, first as to providing for the convenience and accommodation of passengers; and secondly as to the substitution of the maund weight for the ton, and section 29 was amended as follows:—Shall be punished with fine which may extend to 5 rupees for every maund of 3,200 tollahs of such property and such fine shall be in addition to the total to which such property shall be liable.

The motion that the Bill be passed was then agreed to.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS MAIL."

SIR,—I see it notified that the official rate of exchange for 1879-80 is to be 1-7¼; this means a tax of 18¾ per cent. on all remittances to officers' families in England, and (what is even more serious) a tax of 18¾ per cent. on the furlough half pay of officers who are obliged to take leave to England on medical certificate.

An officer whose pay is Rs. 1,000 a month, and who is supposed to draw half pay while on furlough, will, if he goes home this year, get not £50, but only a very little over £40 per mensem. This appears the more monstrous inasmuch as all those who happened to take leave between 1868 and 1871 are allowed furlough pay at two shillings the rupee during the rest of their service, while only those unfortunates who toiled on during those years are now subjected to this imposition. Will you, Sir, aid our cause as far as in you lies; and will you or some of your readers suggest some means of remedying this crying evil?

ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

SIR,—"One of the unfortunates," in his letter on the subject of the rate of exchange, in your yesterday's issue, is, I see, one to be reckoned amongst the number who conceive that as great a hardship is suffered by those who lose so heavily in home remittances, made through the Secretary of State, as by those who suffer the loss by exchange, on their pay whilst on furlough. In one respect the cases are identical, viz., in the absolute loss of money incurred; but in other respects the cases differ widely, for at no time has the promise been made that officers' remittances would be made at par; the fact of remittances being sanctioned at all is merely a concession. But in the case of furlough pay under the 1868 Rules, a distinct promise was made that the rate at which such would be drawn would be calculated at two shillings per rupee, no shadow of a hint being thrown out that this promise was only temporary, and might be revoked. When the change was brought about no margin of time was given; it was sudden, and officers were taken unawares. That no change was contemplated at the time of promulgating the 1868 Furlough Rules, may be accepted as conclusive, from the fact that the maximum and minimum rates of furlough pay are given in pounds sterling, whereas had it been purposed that the bar rate was to have been experimental only, the framers of the rules would certainly have quoted these sums in rupees, so that they would have varied in their value in pounds sterling, with the rates of exchange, equally with all intermediate amounts of furlough pay.

In the Secretary of State's reply to the several memorials sent in on the subject of loss by exchange, he seizes at once, and dilates largely, on the matter of home remittances proving that to be the weak point in the Memorialists' armour whilst, on the other hand, he treats the question of loss on furlough pay in a somewhat off hand manner, such little argument as he produces being weak, and faulty in the extreme; thereby tending to the belief that there is something more in it than he cares to admit.

Memorialists have damaged their cause thus far by asking too much. Throw aside the question of home remittances, which is a concession only, and adhere to that of the loss on furlough pay. Let one form of memorial be generally adhered to; and as the Secretary of State has closed his ears to further hearing, let the matter be placed before Parliament. There is both law and equity. The Secretary of State clings by the first, Parliament will doubtless give its weight to the second.

A LARGE SUFFERER BY EXCHANGE.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co.—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising Guarana. For many years I have endured fearful *headaches*; if I am now able to state that I am radically cured I owe it to Guarana.—YHOU CAPELLEANU, General Director of the Police Department, Wehedinzi, Roumania.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolto & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

DR. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

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HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,
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TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,
Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.
COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES
of all kinds.
TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.
Special care and attention is given to this department.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE, Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

NOTICES.

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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,
It is especially recommended in all cases of
Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches.

and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary ebrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue its use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle, it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.,
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POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots
Patent Elastic Dress Boots
Barade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf
Balmoral Boots
Button Boots
} Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.
Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved.................. 18s. 6d.
Very superior.................. 21s. 0d.
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Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots..5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels..............7s. 0d. and 9s. 0d.
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HYGEIA BOOTS.
A LADY'S WALKING BOOT,

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. & B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits, Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.

[FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR 1879.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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